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MANUAL,

ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL

OF

ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION.

By James N.ª Polcon McElligott.

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NEW YORK, AND LATE PRINCIPAL OF THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.

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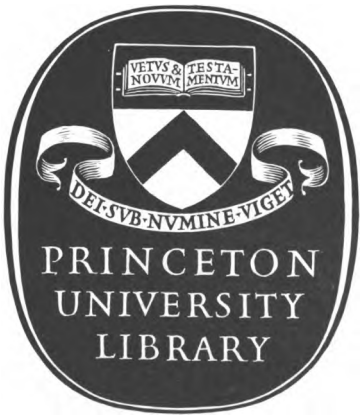

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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

I SUBMIT, with the greatest deference, this volume of Exercises to those engaged in the business of education, content with little beyond a brief statement of the most important features of the plan of instruction pursued therein.

The plan, then, requires each exercise to be *written*;* and thus engages the eye as well as the ear in the study of Orthography, while, at the same time, it serves to improve the pupil in penmanship.

It renders necessary a due application of the Rules for Spelling; and so familiarizes the mind with those circumstances, under which, in the formation of derivative words, letters are so frequently omitted, inserted or exchanged for others.

It obliges the student to compare words, variously related, one with another; teaching him, in this, the most effectual way, to mark and mind those delicate distinctions, both in sense and sound, upon which accuracy and elegance in the written expression of thought, mainly depend.

It resolves derivatives, as also compounds, into their elements; explains the parts, both separately and in combination, and thus evolves their literal, or primary meanings. Going beyond this, especially in relation to those

* Should any one prefer that course, the Exercises may all be conducted orally. To written Exercises, however, I have never heard but one objection urged, and that is, that they would exhaust too much of the teacher's time in making corrections. This is a great mistake. If written in a clear and legible hand, as they always should be, experience will soon prove this objection to be utterly groundless. But supposing additional time to be required, is there not more than a fair equivalent for this in the additional advantage?

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derivatives that admit a number of prefixes, it points out the connection between the primary and the other significations, and so trains the mind to habits of accuracy in logical deduction.

It offers, as might thence be inferred, the best possible substitute for the formal and regular study of the Classics; since, while, in the text, nothing is introduced that can embarrass either the teacher or the scholar, who is acquainted with no other than the English language, it puts both in possession of some of the chief advantages derivable from the study of Greek and Latin.

Finally, it leads to such inquiries into the meaning and application of words of all classes, as cannot fail to make the pupil acquainted with many facts and principles most useful to be known, yet seldom, if ever, acquired in the ordinary course of academical instruction.

J. N. M

New-York, Feb, 1845.

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NOTE TO TEACHERS

IN RESPECT TO THE PROPER MODE OF USING THIS BOOK

As a natural consequence of the favor* everywhere shown to the "ANALYTICAL MANUAL," by able and experienced instructors, the present edition comes forth carefully revised and extensively improved. Among other things, have been added, both in the text and in NOTES, numerous observations and suggestions designed to facilitate the use of the book in schools. These, at least, by the younger members of the Profession, should be carefully read: which being done, every thing, I think, of the nature of doubt and difficulty, as to the proper mode of conducting the exercises in the recitation-room, will immediately disappear. Other means of illustration, additional, perhaps preferable, will no doubt suggest themselves to many. To *such* I have only to say, (using for that purpose the oft-quoted words of Horace,) what to all may be said, respecting the entire work:—

——— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,*
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

J. N. M.

New York, Nov., 1845.

* See RECOMMENDATIONS at the end of the volume.

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MANUAL

OF

ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

As all experience testifies that certainty and readiness in spelling, is the result of frequent and long-continued practice in *writing*, or otherwise actually *forming* words by their proper letters, every exercise in this book is arranged and designed to be written out, and presented to the teacher for criticism and correction. If the paper or slate be properly ruled according to the models; if the words be plainly and neatly written in regular columns; if, in short, the performance be made an exercise in penmanship as well as in orthography, not only will the advantage be double to the learner, but the task of the teacher in the way of examination and correction, will be comparatively short, easy and agreeable. To the written, also, may be added, with special benefit to the younger pupils, the ordinary *oral* exercise; while the Rules for Spelling, which apply with a frequency and accuracy surprisingly great, will, if duly observed, lend most important aid in the general design.

By far the more difficult and delicate task, however, is to expose and properly impress the true import of words. To effect this, in relation to those that are radical, they are here presented in several points of view: sometimes formally defined; sometimes placed, for the purposes of comparison and contrast, in juxtaposition with words conveying the same or an opposite signification; sometimes explained in immediate connection with others alike, or nearly alike, in form and sound, but altogether different in meaning.

The import of the radicals being known, it remains to ascertain what variations of meaning are afforded by combining prefixes and suffixes with them in the formation of derivatives, and by uniting words one with another in the production of compounds. For this purpose, all, or nearly all, the prefixes and suffixes employed in English, are carefully defined, and the force of each in combination il-

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lustrated by a suitable example; while the permanent compounds, which are, for the most part, of classical origin, and confessedly hard to be understood by the mere English scholar, are also resolved into their elements and thus easily explained. All this is done with little, or no reference, in the text, to other languages; with which, indeed, both teacher and pupil are here supposed to be wholly unacquainted.

SECTION II.

PRIMITIVE, OR RADICAL WORDS.

Those are properly primitive, or radical words, that have their origin in no other words.* Their number is comparatively small. They serve, however, as *roots*, from which circumstance they derive their name, whence, by means of particles prefixed and suffixed, arise an almost countless multitude of derivatives. Thus from the simple form, ACT, we have act*ed*, act*ing*, act*ion*, act*or*, act*ive*, act*ively*, act*ivity*, act*uate*, act*uated*, act*ual*; so, *re*-act, *co*-act, *en*act, *over*act, *counter*act, *trans*act, *ex*act. Again, in the words ab*ject*, con*ject*, de*ject*, e*ject*, inter*ject*, pro*ject*, re*ject*, sub*ject*, we find the radical part, *ject*, the same throughout.

Now, between these two radicals, ACT and *ject*, there is one point of difference, which must be specially noted, since it forms the basis of an important classification. It is this:—the word, ACT, may be, and often is, used by itself, as a separate and independent word, while *ject*, the other radical, can never be thus separately employed, but must always appear, as above, in union with some modifying particle. Upon this difference, is founded the division, in this work, of radicals into SEPARABLE and INSEPARABLE. For the sake of distinction, the inseparable radicals, when *set apart* from their proper prefixes or suffixes in the following pages, are printed in *Italics*: when not thus separated, the entire word is presented in the ordinary type.

SECTION III.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

The English language has a number of significant particles, which, when combined with radicals, serve, as before intimated, to modify

* This is the strict and proper sense of the term. For the sake of convenience, however, the word, *radical*, is not unfrequently used to designate *any* word, that will admit a prefix or suffix.

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their import. These particles are called prefixes and suffixes, and derive their names, as is plain, from their position in respect to the words with which they are found connected;—the prefixes being joined to the beginning, and the suffixes added to the end of the radical. Thus, in the words *be*fall, *re*write, *dis*like, *un*wise, *mis*name, *be*, *re*, *dis*, *un*, *mis*, are prefixes; each affecting, with a well-ascertained force, the word with which it is united; while, in harm*less*, power*ful*, sad*ly*, and good*ness*, appear the suffixes, *less*, *ful*, *ly*, and *ness*, having each its own peculiar modifying effect.

It is, moreover, no uncommon thing to find a radical combined with, and affected by, *several* prefixes or suffixes at once. To illustrate:—the word *equal*, upon receiving the suffix, *ize*, becomes *equalize*, and means, *to make* equal; add to this the particle *ed*, and we shall have equal*ized*, which signifies *did make* equal: where, be it observed, each of the suffixes in the combination, that is, *ize*, [*to make*,] and *ed*, [*did*,] exerts upon the radical its own peculiar force. So, on the other hand, in the word *reconjoin*, is furnished an example of a primitive word, under the joint influence of two prefixes, *re* [again] and *con* [together,] the signification of the word *reconjoin* being, *to join together again*. Two or more particles thus combined, form what may, for the sake of convenience, be called *a compound prefix or suffix*.

SECTION IV.

DEFINITIONS.

The experienced necessity of embodying in some brief form of words, those facts and principles that are frequently to be stated, suggests the propriety of placing here, in the shape of definitions *to be committed to memory by the pupil*, several things already explained or mentioned in the preceding SECTIONS.

I.

A RADICAL WORD is one that derives its origin from no other word; as, *rove*, *rare*, *man*.

II.

A SEPARABLE RADICAL is one that may be used without being united with a prefix or suffix; as, *name*, *act*, *wise*.

III.

AN INSEPARABLE RADICAL is one that always appears in union with a particle prefixed or suffixed; as, *dorm* [*to sleep*] in the word *dormant*: *ject* [*to cast*] in *reject*.

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IV.

PARTICLES, in the present application of the word, are those significant letters or syllables, commonly called prefixes and suffixes, which are united with words to modify their meaning.

V.

A PREFIX is a particle placed before a radical, and in union with it, to vary or modify its signification; as, *mis*guide, *con*join.

VI.

A SUFFIX is a particle affixed to a radical, to vary or modify its signification; as, fear*less*, thought*ful*.

VII.

A COMPOUND PREFIX OR SUFFIX is one composed of two or more simple ones; as, *recon*join, profess*ionally*.

VIII.

DERIVATIVE WORDS are those formed by the union of prefixes and suffixes with radicals.

IX.

COMPOUND WORDS are those composed of two or more simple ones, as, shipwreck, nevertheless.

SECTION V.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN FORMING DERIVATIVE WORDS BY MEANS OF SUFFIXES.

In forming derivatives by means of suffixes, the pupil will soon find, that, in many instances, something more is required than merely to write the parts together as one word. Thus, if we desire to affix the particle *ed* to the word *suffer*, we have only to unite, without change, the suffix with the radical; as, *suffered*. If we take *prefer*, which seems, in every respect, a case similar, the final letter, *r*, will be doubled, as, *preferred*. Again: if we add a suffix, as, *ed* or *ing*, to the word *glory*, we shall have, in the first case, to change the final *y* into *i*, as, *gloried;* while, in the second case, the *y* must remain unchanged, as, *glorying*. If, instead of *glory*, we had taken the word *employ*, the final *y* would have undergone no change in either case; the proper forms being *employed*, *employer*.

These and other changes of like nature, the pupil will often have to make, in preparing his exercises; and, as they are not made at random, but, for the most part, in strict accordance with known Rules, the Rules are given below, in concise form, that they may be easily

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earned and applied. Readiness in their application, however, can never be acquired by merely committing them to memory. They should be fully and repeatedly illustrated ON THE BLACKBOARD, *before* they are committed.

The mode of doing this, is very simple. Take, for instance, Rule VI. under which comes the word *prefer*, which, as we have seen, sometimes doubles its final letter on receiving a suffix.

Prefer-ed ☞ Preferred

Here show him that *all* the conditions of the Rule meet. *Prefer* has the accent on the *last* syllable—it ends with a *single* consonant [*r*]—that consonant is preceded by a *single* vowel [*e*]—and, finally, the suffix begins with a vowel [*e*]. He is now prepared to answer the question: "Why in adding *ed* to *suffer*, which is a case apparently like *prefer*, do you leave the final letter *single*, while in the latter instance, it is *doubled?*" Ans. "*Because, in the word* SUFFER, *one condition of the Rule is wanting:*—the accent being on the *first*, not on the *last* syllable."

A little practice of this sort, repeated every day for awhile, varied of course to suit circumstances, will soon render the meaning and application of all the Rules clear and easy. In this way, regular formations will be made familiar, analogies learned and exceptions marked, which, though most important to be known, are seldom duly observed.

The notes on the RULES, are designed to point out several EXCEPTIONS. They should, therefore, be as carefully learned as the Rules themselves. If, however, in the following pages, any change or exception is to be made in adding a suffix, which is not mentioned either in the Rules, or the Notes of this Section, it will be specially noted, where it occurs.

RULE I.

The final *e* of a radical word, is usually rejected, when the suffix commences with a vowel;* as, move-ing, moving: sale-able, salable: please-ure, pleasure.

RULE II.

The final *e* of a radical word, is generally retained, when the suffix commences with a consonant; as, hope-less, hopeless: move-ment, movement.

---

* Observe, that *e* final, when preceded by *c* or *g*, is not to be rejected before the suffixes, *able* and *ous;* as, peace-able, peaceable, peaceably: courage-ous, courageous, courageously.

Observe, again, that when preceded by *e* or *o*, the final *e* is to be retained before *ing;* as fee-ing, feeing; shoe-ing, shoeing. So, also, before *able;* as agree-able, agreeable.

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Rule III.

Words ending in *ate*, drop the letters *te* before the suffix *cy*; as, priva*te*-cy, privacy.

Rule IV.

Words ending *ant* or *ent*, lose the *t* upon receiving the suffix *ce*, or *cy*; as, verdan*t*-cy, verdancy: eminen*t*-ce, eminence.

Rule V.

The final consonant of a monosyllable, if preceded by a single vowel, is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, bag-age, bag*g*age: spot-ed, spo*tt*ed.

Rule VI.

The final consonant of any word accented on the last syllable, if preceded by a single vowel, is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel;* as, debar-ed, deba*rr*ed: occur-ence, occu*rr*ence.

Rule VII.

The final consonant, when not preceded by a single vowel, or when the word is not accented on the last syllable, remains single upon the addition of a suffix; as, spoil-ing, spoiling: suffer-ed, suffered.

Rule VIII.

The final *i* of a radical word, is omitted when the suffix begins with *i*; as, alkal*i*-ize, alkalize: *dei*-ism, deism.

Rule IX.

The final *y* of a radical word, when preceded by a consonant, is generally changed into *i*, upon the addition of a suffix;† as, happ*y*-ness, happiness: stor*y*-ed, storied.

Rule X.

The final *y* of a radical, when preceded by the letter *t*, is generally rejected before a suffix beginning with *a* or *o*; as, purit*y*-an, puritan: felicit*y*-ous, felicitous.

---

* Observe that a condition, not expressed in the rule above, but always implied, is, that the accent, in the derivative form, shall still *continue* on the final syllable of the radical: thus, refer', by the Rule, gives, with *ible* added, refer'rible; but, in the form referable, where the accent falls back upon the first syllable of the radical, the *r* remains single.

† Observe, that, in a few instances, the final *y* is changed into *e*, before ous and its *compounds*; as, beauty-ous, beauteous, beauteously.

Observe, further, that, as *y* is often changed into *i*, so *i* is sometimes changed into *y*. Thus, in adding the termination *ing* to such words as *die*, *tie*, *lie*, if the final *e* be dropped according to Rule I. we shall have the forms di-ing, ti-ing, li-ing. To prevent the *doubling* of *i*, in such cases, therefore, the *i* of the radical part *di*, is changed into *y*; *dying*, *tying*, *lying*.

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Rule XI.

The final *y* of a radical word, when preceded by a vowel, or when the suffix *begins* with *i*,* remains unchanged; as, buy-er, buyer: glory-*ing*, glory-ing: baby-*ish*, babyish.

Rule XII.

Words ending in *f* or *fe*, commonly change *f* into *v*, when a suffix is added beginning with a vowel; as, mischie*f*-ous, mischievous wi*fe*-es, wives.

Rule XIII.

Words ending in *er* or *or*, often drop the *e* or *o*, before a suffix commencing with a vowel; as, victor-ix, victrix: wonder-ous, wondrous.

Rule XIV.

Words ending in *le*, preceded by a consonant, drop these letters upon receiving the suffix *ly*: as, ab*le*-ly, ably; id*le*-ly, idly.

Rule XV.

Words ending in *ble*, before the suffixes *ity* and *ities*, take *i* between the letters *b* and *l*; as, able-ity, ab*i*lity, ab*i*lities.

SECTION VI.

THE SIMPLE SUFFIXES.

The design of this Section is to exhibit the *form* and *force* of each of the simple suffixes. To familiarize the eye with their forms, they are printed in CAPITALS; while the words used to express their force, that is, to define them, are made to appear in *Italics*. For the sake of illustration, each, also, is combined with a radical, and the derivative thus formed, explained by connecting the definition of the suffix with that of the radical, or with the radical itself.

The *definitions* of the suffixes must be thoroughly committed to memory. They will be found to apply, in most cases, with little or no variation. Occasionally, however, slight changes† of expression

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* Observe, however, that, in some instances, where the suffix begins with *i*, the final *y* of the radical is *rejected*; as, eulo*gy*-ist, eulogist: sympathy-ize, sympathize.

† Thus, the form of expression most generally employed to define *ize*, the first suffix explained in this Section, is, *to make*. But, though the predominant force of this particle be everywhere the same, and though that force may, for the most part, be well enough expressed by the phrase, *to make*, instances may be found, in which it will prove less suitable than some others that will very readily occur. Take the following examples:—

Idol*ize*, to make, i. e. to *esteem* or *worship as* an idol.

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will be required to meet particular cases, which a very little practice will enable any one to make with the greatest facility. In addition to the examples given below, the teacher should collect and present, for further illustration, as many more as may be convenient. If this suggestion be duly acted upon, the mode of defining by means of suffixes, will soon become both easy and familiar.

Special attention should be directed to those suffixes, which having very different uses, are for that reason made to appear in different Exercises, and under a different classification. Thus ANT and ENT, which in Exercise 2 are classed with *ing*, as having the same general signification, again appear in Exercise 4, along with that numerous list of terminations that mean *the person who*. In this matter, the teacher cannot be too particular.

EXERCISE 1.

IZE	*to make; to give, to put upon or into.*	Civilize,	to make civil.
TIZE		Stigmatize,	to put a stigma upon.
ZE		Glaze,	to furnish with, or put in, glass.
ISE		Criticise,	to make criticisms.
SE		Cleanse,	to make clean.
ISH		Stablish,	to make stable.
FY		Satisfy,	to make, or do sufficient.
IFY		Justify,	to make just.
EN		Soften,	to make soft.
E		Breathe,	to make a breathing; to respire.

EXERCISE 2

ATE	*to make; to give; to put upon or into.*	Maturate,	to make ripe, or mature.
IATE		Ampliate,	to make ample.
UATE		Actuate,	to make, or cause to act.
CATE		Implicate,	to make, or put in fold, i. e. involve.
ICATE		Duplicate,	to make duple, or double.
ITE		Unite,	to make one, i. e. to join together.
ING	*continuing to;* ING*	Watering,	continuing to water.
ANT		Dormant,	sleeping.
ENT		Pendent,	hanging.
IENT		Sufficient,	sufficing, i. e. enough.

Dramatize, to make, i. e. *to put into the form of* a drama.
Pulverize, to make, i. e. *to reduce to* dust.
Epistolize, to make, i. e. *to write* epistles.

* The suffix, *ing*, is placed above, as a definition of the terminations, *ant* and *ent* which are, in general, its true equivalents. To define a word ending in either of these suffixes, therefore, add *ing* to that word which expresses the sense of the *radical part*. The examples above well illustrate this; *dorm*, the radical part of dormant, signifies, to *sleep*; therefore, to define *dormant*, add *ing* to the word, *sleep*, and you get *sleeping*, the proper defining term.

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EXERCISE 3.

EST	*dost*	Runnest,	dost run.
ETH	*does*	Waketh,	does wake.
ES		Wishes,	does wish.
S		Finds,	does find.
ED	*did*	Preferred,	did prefer.
		Suffered,	did suffer.
ATE	*made; made of or like; possessed of;* ED.*	Globate,	made, or formed like a globe.
ITE		Erudite,	learned.
EN		Silken,	made of silk.
ED		Renowned,	possessed of renown.

EXERCISE 4.

ANT	*one who; a person.*	Servant,	one who serves.
ENT		President,	one who presides.
ATE		Collegiate,	one who is a member of a college.
ITE		Favorite,	one who is favored.
AST		Encomiast,	one who praises, or extols.
IST		Botanist,	one skilled in botany.
ADO		Desperado,	a person who is desperate.
ARD		Dotard,	one who dotes.
ON		Glutton,	one who eats to excess.
OSO		Virtuoso,	one skilled in the fine arts, or in things curious or antique,

EXERCISE 5.

AR	*one who; a person.*	Beggar,	one who lives by begging.
ARY		Adversary,	a person opposed, or hostile.
IARY		Incendiary,	one who maliciously fires or inflames.
ER		Payer,	one who pays.
EE		Payee,	one who *receives* pay.
EER		Charioteer,	one who drives a chariot.
IER		Carmonier,	one who manages a cannon.
OR		Executor,	one who executes a will, i. e. its provisions.
IVE		Executive,	one having power to execute laws.
STER		Teamster,	one who drives a team.

EXERCISE 6.

NER	*one who; a person.*	Partner,	one who owns, or takes part.
YER		Lawyer,	one versed in law.
ZEN		Citizen,	one who dwells in a city.

* Notice, that the participial termination *ed*, like *ing*, often forms the best *definition* of its equivalents. This particle almost always conveys a *passive* sense; that is, it represents the person or thing to which the derivative word is applied, as being or having been affected by that which the *radical part* signifies. Thus, odor, [*scent*] gives the form odor*ate*, which is best defined, scent*ed*.

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ISAN	*one who; a person.*	Artisan,	one skilled in an art, or trade.
AN		Veteran,	one old in any service, specially war.
IAN		Grammarian,	one skilled in grammar.
TAIN		Chieftain,	one who is head, or leader.
ESS	*a female.*	Lioness,	a female of the lion kind.
IX		Medatrix,	a female who mediates.
INE		Heroine,	a female who is brave.
AGO		Virago,	a female with the sterner qualities of a man.

EXERCISE 7.

ITY	*the quality or state of being; the thing which, or that which.**	Publicity,	the quality or state of being public.
ETY		Variety,	the quality of being various.
TY		Novelty,	the quality of being novel.
CY		Privacy,	the quality or state of being private.
CE		Opulence,	the quality or state of being rich.
ICE		Justice,	that which is just.
UDE		Quietude,	the state of being quiet.
TUDE		Plenitude,	the state of being full.
ITUDE		Exactitude,	the quality or state of being exact.
NESS		Meekness,	the quality of being meek.
T		Restraint,	that which restrains.
TH		Truth,	that which is true.
MONY		Sanctimony,	the quality of being sacred.

EXERCISE 8.

ION	*the act of; the thing which,* or that which.*	Erection,	the act of erecting.
MENT		Ejectment,	the act of ejecting.
AMENT		Armament,	that which is armed, i e. a body of forces.
MENT		Impediment,	that which impedes, or hinders.
URE		Pressure,	the act of pressing.
TURE		Mixture,	that which is mixed.
ATURE		Signature,	that which is signed, as one's name.
ITURE		Expenditure,	that which is expended, or laid out.

* Nearly all those suffixes which denote the quality or condition of a thing, do, also, frequently denote the *thing itself.* Thus, *novelty,* which expresses the quality indicated by the epithet *novel,* may, also, signify, *the thing which* is novel. In like manner, the suffixes which admit the definition, *the act of,* designate, also, *the thing which acts or is acted upon. Affirmation* is an instance; which means, either *the act of* affirming, or *that which* is affirmed; so *improvement,* which may signify, either *the act of* improving, or *that which* improves. The teacher will find it very useful to exercise the pupil in making this distinction.

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AL	*the act of; the thing which or that which.*	Refusal,	the act of refusing.
ADE		Cannonade,	the act of discharging cannon.

EXERCISE 9.

AL	*pertaining, belonging or relating to.*	Central,	pertaining to the centre.
EAL		Corporeal,	pertaining to the body.
IAL		Dictatorial,	pertaining to a Dictator.
UAL		Habitual,	pertaining to habit.
ERN		Southern,	belonging to the South.
URN		Taciturn,	pertaining, or relating to silence.
IAC		Demoniac,	pertaining to a demon.
IC		Patriotic,	pertaining to a patriot.
TIC		Dyspeptic,	pertaining, or relating to Dyspepsy.
ATIC		Emblematic,	pertaining to an emblem.
ETIC		Dietetic,	pertaining to diet.

EXERCISE 10.

ID	*pertaining, belonging or relating to.*	Stupid,	pertaining to stupidity.
AN		Roman,	pertaining to Rome.
EAN		Marmorean,	pertaining to marble.
IAN		Newtonian,	pertaining to Newton.
ANE		Mundane,	pertaining to the world.
INE		Crystaline,	pertaining to crystal.
ILE		Infantile,	belonging to an infant.
ETH		Fortieth,	pertaining, or relating to forty.
TH		Tenth,	pertaining, or relating to ten.
AR		Columnar,	pertaining to columns.
ARY		Missionary,	pertaining to a mission.
IARY		Stipendiary,	pertaining, or relating to a stipend.
UARY		Sumptuary,	pertaining, or relating to expense.

EXERCISE 11.

OSE	*full of; abounding in; having the nature, or quality of.*	Verbose,	abounding in words.
OUS		Mountainous,	abounding in mountains.
EOUS		Righteous,	having the nature of right.
IOUS		Robustious,	having power, or strength.
UOUS		Tempestuous,	abounding in tempests.
CEOUS		Cetaceous,	having the nature of a whale.
ACEOUS		Lardaceous,	having the nature of lard.
ANEOUS		Instantaneous,	having the quality of an instant, i. e. immediate.
ONEOUS		Erroneous,	having the nature of error.
ITIOUS		Cementitious,	having the quality of cement.

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FUL IEY Y	*full of; abounding in; having the nature, or quality of.*	Hopeful, Clayey, Juicy,	full of hope. abounding in clay. abounding in, or full of juice.

Exercise 12.

KIN LING ULE CULE CLE ICLE OCK ET LET ASTER	*little, small, minute, slight, petty.*	Lambkin, Kingling, Globule, Animalcule, Tubercle, Particle, Hillock, Feveret, Ringlet, Poetaster,	a little lamb. a little, or petty king. a little globe or ball. a little, or minute animal a little tumor, or swelling. a little, or minute portion. a little hill. a little, or slight fever a little ring, or curl. a little, or petty poet

Exercise 13.

ABLE IBLE ILE	*that may or can be; fit or liable to; capable of.*	Traceable, Responsible, Tractile,	that may be traced. liable to answer. capable of being drawn out.
LY, LIKE, WISE,	*in———manner; resembling.*	Rudely, Larklike, Likewise,	in a rude manner. resembling a lark. in like manner.
FIC IFIC	*producing, or causing.*	Torporific,	producing torpor, or numb ness.
AGE*	*the act of, or the state of; the allowance for; a place where.*	Coinage, Pupilage, Cartage, Anchorage,	the act of coining. the state of being a pupil. the allowance for, or cost of carting. a place where a vessel may anchor.
ICS	*the doctrine, art or science of.*	Optics,	the science of vision.

Exercise 14.

ISM	*that which is peculiar to, i. e. an idiom; a doctrine; a state, or condition.*	Hebraism, Calvinism, Savagism,	a Hebrew idiom. doctrines peculiar to Calvin. the state, or condition of a savage.
LESS	*without; destitute of; not capable of being.*	Cashless, Tameless,	destitute of cash. not capable of being tamed.
WARD	*towards; in the direction.*	Homeward,	towards home.
ER	*more.*	Wiser,	more wise.
EST	*most.*	Wisest,	most wise.

* This particle sometimes, also, denotes an assemblage of things, considered as unity. Thus, foliage, the leaves of a tree, (taken *collectively*;)—plumage, the feathers (*collectively*) of a fowl.

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END, CANE	*that which is, or ought, to be; worthy to be.*	Reverend, Multiplicand,	worthy to be revered. that to be multiplied.
ISH, SOME	*somewhat; somewhat like; belonging to.*	Newish, Spanish, Delightsome,	somewhat new. belonging to Spain. somewhat delightful.

Exercise 15.

DOM, RIC, ATE, HOOD, SHIP, AGE, CY, RY,	*the state, rank, office of; the territory or jurisdiction of.*	Popedom, Bishopric, Electorate, Childhood, Township, Peerage, Captaincy, Chieftainry,	the rank or office of Pope. the jurisdiction of a bishop. the territory of an Elector. the state of being a child. the territory of a town the rank of a peer. the rank of captain. the rank of chieftain.
ES,* S,	*more than one; a plurality of.*	Boxes, Boys,	more than one box more than one boy.

Exercise 16.

Y,† RY, ARY, ERY, ORY,	*the art, practice or business of; the place where.*	Gluttony, Bigotry, Statuary, Cookery, Armory,	the practice of a glutton. the practice of a bigot. the art of making statues. the art of cooking. a place where arms are kept.
IVE, ORY, ING,	*tending to; having power or tendency to.*	Preventive, Compulsory, Amusing,	tending to prevent. having power to compel. tending to amuse.
ESCE,	*to grow, or become.*	Intumesce,	to become swollen; to swell.
OID,	*having the form of; like.*	Spheroid,	having the form of a sphere.

* These are the *regular* plural terminations. In this work, the form ES is added, with some exceptions, however, to those nouns that end in—

F or FE, if [See Rule XII.] *f* is to be changed into *v*; as,	calf-es,	calves.
	life-es,	lives.
CH *soft*; as,	bench-es,	benches.
SH; as,	bush-es,	bushes.
SS; as,	hiss-es,	hisses.
S; as,	genius-es,	geniuses.
O preceded by a *consonant*; as,	hero-es,	heroes.
X; as,	fox-es,	foxes.
Y preceded by a *consonant*; as,	duty-es,	duties.

† These suffixes sometimes, also, denote a body or collection of things, or individuals taken together; as, perfum*ery*, a *collection* of perfumes: direct*ory*, a *body* or *board* of directors: yeoman*ry*, the *body* of yeomen. The forms *ry*, *ary*, *ery* and *ory*, are really *compound:* thus, *rob*, robb*er*, robb*ery*. In many cases, however, they seem not such: thus, cook, cookery; fool, foolery. This may be true of a few other suffixes set down in the list above, as simple.

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MODEL OF A WRITTEN EXERCISE.—No. 1.

Add	Added	Adding	Addible	Blood	Bloody	Bloodleſs	Blooded
Bake	Baked	Baking	Bakery	Blue	Bluiſh	Bluely	Blueneſs
Bald	Baldneſs	Baldly	Balder	Bluſh	Bluſhed	Bluſhleſs	Bluſhy
Beard	Bearded	Beardleſs	Beards	Boil	Boiler	Boilery	Boiling
Blind	Blinded	Blindly	Blindneſs	Bone	Bony	Boneleſs	Boned
Black	Blacked	Blacken	Blackeſt	Burn	Burner	Burned	Burning

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SECTION VII.

EASY EXERCISES IN THE USE OF SIMPLE SUFFIXES.

The exercises of this Section are to be written out according to the model on the preceding page. When the teacher gives out an exercise to be written, he should spend a few minutes in calling attention to each radical word in it, and point out, or cause the pupil to point out, what change, if any, according to the Rules for Spelling, it will undergo upon receiving the suffixes to be added. Suppose, for example, the Exercise to be No. 22. He may set out by remarking, that four of the radicals, *hinge, hire, ice, hoe,* end each with the letter *e*. When, it may be asked, is the final *e* of these words to be dropped? Before every suffix that begins with a vowel. Is the final *e* of the word *ice* to be dropped when you add the suffix Y? Yes; because *y* in this situation is not a consonant, but a *vowel.** Is the final *e* of the word *hoe*, to be omitted before the suffix *ing?*† No; because *e* final preceded by *o*, is retained before this termination. In this way, proceed in relation to each radical in the exercise.

At the time of recitation, the first thing is to examine the written exercise, and point out its defects. Then let the pupil spell *orally* each word, and define it by means of the suffix. To make him familiar with the mode of defining, it may be useful, in addition to the regular lesson, to take a number of easy radicals, and add to each the *same* suffix, so as to impress upon his mind the uniformity of the process. Thus:—

Baked, *did* bake.	Blindly, *in a manner* blind.	Greenish,	*somewhat* green.
Jumped, *did* jump.	Sweetly, *in a manner* sweet.	Clownish,	*somewhat like* a clown.
Moved, *did* move.	Kindly, *in a manner* kind.	Sluttish,	*somewhat like* a slut.
Talked, *did* talk.	Nobly, *in a manner* noble.	Slavish,	*somewhat like* a slave.

EXERCISE 17.

Add	ed	ing	ible	Blood	y	less	ed
Bake	ed	ing	ery	Blue	ish	ly	ness
Bald	ness	ly	er	Blush	ed	less	y
Beard	ed	less	s	Boil	er	cry	ing
Blind	ed	ly	ness	Bone	y	less	ed
Black	ed	en	est	Burn	er	ed	ing

* The pupil must be made to understand clearly, when *w* and *y* are consonants, and when, vowels.

† See note to Rule I.

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Exercise 18.

Broil	ed	ing	er	Bush	es	y	ed
Brown	ish	er	ness	Bleach	ery	ing	ed
Brush	ed	ing	er	Bleat	ed	ing	est
Bud	ed	ing	let	Botch	ed	ing	er
Cage	ed	ing	s	Cloud	y	ed	less
Chain	ed	ing	less	Comb	ed	ing	er

Exercise 19.

Clap	ed	ing	er	Cook	ery	ed	ing
Clay	ey	ish	ed	Cough	ed	ing	er
Chirp	er	ed	ing	Cream	y	ed	ing
Crust	y	ed	s	Dodge	ed	ing	ery
Croak	ed	ing	er	Doubt	less	ing	er
Dance	ed	ing	er	Drink	able	er	ing

Exercise 20.

Deaf	en	ness	ly	Drown	ed	er	ing
Dine	ed	ing	est	Dream	y	less	er
Dust	y	er	ed	Fan	ed	ing	er
Eat	able	er	en	Few	ness	er	est
Eye	let	less	ed	Fire	ed	ing	less
Ebb	ing	ed	s	Flesh	y	ly	less

Exercise 21.

Face	less	ing	ed	Fond	ness	ly	est
Frost	y	ed	less	Fruit	less	ery	ful
Fry	ed	ing	er	Glass	y	like	ze*
Fin	y	ed	less	God	like	ly	less
Flash	ed	y	es	Gold	en		
Fledge	ed	ing	s	Grass	y	less	ze*

Exercise 22.

Gay	ness	ish	er	Hinge	ed	ing	s
Green	ish	er	ness	Hire	ed	less	ing
Grow	ing	th	s	Hoe	ed	ing	s
Hair	y	less	s	Hook	ed	s	ing
Hand	y	ing	ed	Hour	ly	s	
Ice	y	ing	ed	Know	ing	able	s

Exercise 23.

Itch	ed	y	ing	Leak	age	y	ing
Ink	ed	y	ing	Land	ed	ing	s
Juice	y	ed	less	Like	ness	ly	ed
Keep	ing	er	est	Lock	ed	ing	et

* Before adding this suffix, drop the *es* which terminate the radical.

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Milk	y	ing	ed	Oil	y	ed	er
Mouth	ful	less	s	Own	er	ed	ing

Exercise 24.

Man	ly	ful	ed	Pack	ed	er	et
Nail	er	ery	ed	Paste	ed	ing	er
Neat	er	est	ness	Pave	ment	ed	er
Pay	able	er	ee	Red	en	ness	er
Pump	ed	ing	er	Rip	ed	ing	er
Pride	ed	ing	less	Rock	ed	ing	er

Exercise 25.

Rain	ed	ing	y	Read	er	able	ing
Roast	ed	ing	er	Scald	ed	ing	er
Root	ed	let	er	School	ing	ed	s
Rot	en	ing	ed	Scrape	er	ing	ed
Same	ness			Scratch	ed	ing	ingly
Saw	ed	ing	yer	Scrub	ed	ing	er

Exercise 26.

Seat	ed	ing	s	Sheath	ed	less	y
See	ing	er	est	Shine	y	ing	er
Send	ing	er	est	Shoe	less	ing	ed
Shade	y	ing	ed	Side	wise	ing	ed
Shame	ful	less	ed	Silk	en	y	s
Sin	less	er	ful	Soft	en	er	est

Exercise 27.

Skate	ing	er	ed	Smell	ing	er	s
Skin	ed	ing	y	Snap	ed	ish	er
Skip	ed	ing	er	Sneeze	ed	ing	s
Slip	er	ed	ing	Snore	er	ed	ing
Snow	y	like	less	Spill	ed	ing	est
Sob	ed	ing	s	Spit	ing	er	s

Exercise 28.

Soot	y	ed		Spite	ful	ing	ed
Span	ed	ing	er	Splash	ed	ing	es
Speak	er	able	ing	Sprain	ed	ing	s
Sponge	y	ed	er	Strut	ed	ing	er
Star	y	less	ed	Sure	ly	ness	ty
Stare	ed	ing	er	Swear	ing	er	s

Exercise 29.

Sting	ing	less	er	Swing	ing	s	er
Strange	ness	ly	est	Saint	ess	ly	ship
Sauce	y	ed	ing	Vouch	ed	ing	er
Train	able	er	ing	Vote	ed	ing	er

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Use	less	ing	ed	Vow	ed	ing	er
Voice	less	ed	s	Waft	ed	ing	ure
Vamp	ed	ing	er	Worth	less	y	

SECTION VIII.

THE COMPOUND SUFFIXES.*

It has been shown, (Section 3), that two or more suffixes are frequently found in union with one radical, which is thus subjected to the modifying influence of several particles at once. In this Section, the examples are all of this kind. The *first* and *second* columns contain the suffixes each in its simple form. These being combined with one another, according to the Rules for Spelling, give the compound forms presented in the *third* column. In the *fourth* column, these compound suffixes again appear united with suitable radicals. The examples thus produced, are each so explained as to exhibit the MODE of defining; each definition being merely a connected statement of the meanings of the several parts taken together. That part of each definition, which belongs to the suffix, is printed in *Italics*.

The questions and answers following will serve to give a *hint* as to the manner, in which the exercise is to be conducted in the recitation room. Take the first example in the present Section. What does IZE mean? To *make*. What does ED mean? *Did*. What, then, is the meaning of the compound form, IZED? *Did make*. Can you define civilized? *Did make* civil. Legalized? *Did make* legal. In uniting IZE and ED, what letter was dropped? The final *e* of IZE. Why? The final *e* must be rejected, when the particle added begins with a vowel.†

EXERCISE 30.

ize	ed	ized	Civilized,	*did make* civil.
ize	ing	izing	Legalizing,	*continuing to make* legal.
ise	er	iser	Criticiser,	*one who makes* criticisms.
ish	ment	ishment	Abolishment,	*the act of making* void.
ish	able	ishable	Abolishable,	*that may be made* void.
ify	able	ifiable	Justifiable,	*that may be made*, i. e. *proved* just.
ify	es	ifies	Falsifies,	*does make* false.

* In this Section, will be found most, though not *all* of the compound suffixes in English. He, however, that understands those here illustrated, can have no difficulty whatever with the rest.

† See Rule I. It seems scarcely necessary to observe, that so far as the application of the Rules is concerned, it makes no difference, whether a suffix is to be added to a radical or to another suffix.

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ify	er	ifier	Nullifier,	*one who makes* null, or void.
ify	est	ifiest	Sanctifiest,	*dost make* sacred, or holy.

EXERCISE 31.

ate*	ed	ated	Meliorated,	*did make* better.
ate	ion	ation	Arbitration,	*the act of making* a decision.
ate	ive	ative	Memorative,	*tending to make* one remember.
ate	or	ator	Regulator,	*one who makes* regular.
ite	ing	iting	Uniting,	*continuing to make* one.
ite	er	iter	Uniter,	*a person who makes* one, i. e. joins together.
en	ed	ened	Hastened,	*did make* haste.
en	ing	ening	Brightening,	*continuing to make* bright.
en	s	ens	Fattens,	*does make* fat.
en	est	enest	Sharpenest,	*dost make* sharp.

EXERCISE 32.

ing	ly	ingly	Insultingly,	*in a manner* insult*ing*.†
ing	ness	ingness	Pleasingness,	*the quality or state of being* pleas*ing*.
ant	ly	antly	Incessantly,	*in a manner* unceas*ing*.
ant	ness	antness	Pliantness,	*the quality or state of being* yield*ing*.
ent	ly	ently	Providently,	*in a manner* provid*ent*.
ent	ness	entness	Ardentness,	*the quality or state of being* ard*ent*, i. e. hot.
ant	cy	ancy	Radiancy,	*the act of* radiat*ing*, i. e. shooting forth rays.
ant	ce	ance	Assurance,	*the act of* assur*ing*.
ent	cy	ency	Tendency,	*the act of* tend*ing*, i. e. the drift or direction.
ent	ce	ence	Obedience,	*the act of* obey*ing*.

EXERCISE 33.

ate	ty	acy	Adequacy,	*the state of being* adequ*ate*, i. e. *made* equal to.

---

* The particle ATE, like several others of the same import, seems sometimes to add little or nothing to the meaning of the radical; or, at most, serves merely as the *sign* of a verb. Thus, *eradicate* means simply, *to root out;* where no such phrase, as, *to make*, or *to give*, could well be used to define the termination. In such cases, therefore, when another suffix is added, the latter *only* of course is to be defined thus, eradicated, *did* root out; eradicative, *tending to* root out, &c.

This remark will, also, apply to other suffixes of a different signification.

† Here note that one of the suffixes, [*ing*], is assumed to be sufficiently plain without definition. Had that part of the compound [*ingly*] been defined, the definition would have been thus: *in a manner continuing to* insult. In what cases, the definition of *each* part of the compound suffix should be given, must of course be left to the discretion of the teacher. Some prefer, in every instance, to define in *both* ways; thus, Insultingly, in a manner insulting, or in a manner continuing to insult. See, also, note upon ING, page 16.

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ate	ness	ateness	Illiterateness,	*the quality or state of being* unlettered.
ed	ness	edness	Guardedness,	*the quality of being* guarded.
ed	ly	edly	Designedly,	*in a manner* designed.
en	ly	enly	Drunkenly,	*in a manner* drunken.
en	ness	enness	Drunkenness,	*the state of being* drunken.
ion	al	ional	Devotional,	*pertaining to* devotion.
ion	ary	ionary	Revolutionary,	*pertaining to* a revolution.
ion	able	ionable	Objectionable,	*liable to* objection.
ion	eer	ioneer	Auctioneer,	*one who* sells goods at auction.

Exercise 34.

ment	al	mental	Impedimental,	*pertaining to that which* impedes.
ure	ous	urous	Venturous,	*having the nature of* a venture.
ure	able	urable	Pleasurable,	*capable of giving* pleasure.
or	ship	orship	Dictatorship,	*the office of* a Dictator.
zen	ship	zenship	Citizenship,	*the rank of* a citizen.
on	ous	onous	Gluttonous,	*having the quality of one who* eats to excess.
ity	ate	itate	Facilitate,	*to give or afford* facility.
ity	es	ities	Rarities,	*a plurality of things* rare.
ity	ous	itous	Felicitous,	*having the nature of* felicity.
ty	ful	tiful	Beautiful,	*full of* beauty.

Exercise 35.

cy	es	cies	Delicacies,	*more than one* delicacy.
th	y	thy	Wealthy,	*abounding in* wealth.
mony	ous	monious	Acrimonious,	*full of that which* is acrid, or pungent.
al	ly	ally	Musically,	*in a* musical *manner.*
al	ity	ality	Fatality,	*the quality of* being fatal.
ic	al	ical*	Symbolical,	*pertaining to* a symbol.
atic	al	atical	Problematical,	*pertaining to*, i. e. *having the nature of*, a problem.
id	ly	idly	Stupidly,	*in a manner* stupid.
id	ness	idness	Lucidness,	*the quality of being* lucid.

Exercise 36.

an	ize	anize	Americanize,	*to render*, or *make* American.
an	ism	anism	Republicanism,	*the principles of* a Republican
ile	ize	ilize	Fertilize,	*to make* fertile.
ile	ity	ility	Servility,	*the quality pertaining to* a slave.

* The simple forms, IC and AL, each mean *pertaining to*. The form ICAL, therefore, is a sort of *euphonic* combination, signifying no more than either of the parts taken alone. See, in connection with this, Note on ATE, page 27.

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ar	ize	arize	Secularize,	*to make* secular.
ar	ly	arly	Singularly,	*in a manner* singular.
ar	ity	arity	Familiarity,	*the quality or state of being* familiar.
ose	ity	osity	Verbosity,	*the quality of being full of* words.
ous	ly	ously	Humorously,	*in a manner partaking of* humor.
ous	ness	ousness	Hazardousness,	*the quality of being full of* hazard.

EXERCISE 37.

ful	ly	fully	Spitefully,	*in a manner full of* spite.
ful	ness	fulness	Guilefulness,	*the quality of being full of* guile.
y	ly	ily	Hardily,	*in a manner* hardy.
ly	ness	liness	Neighborliness,	*the quality of being like a* neighbor.
y	er	ier	Needier,	*more* needy.
y	est	iest	Neediest,	*most* needy.
able	ness	ableness	Portableness,	*the quality of being able to be* carried.
able	ity	ability	Excitability,	*the quality of being liable to* excitement.
able	ly	ably	Seasonably,	*in a manner* seasonable.
ible	ity	ibility	Credibility,	*the quality of being* credible

EXERCISE 38.

oid	al	oidal	Spheroidal,	*pertaining to* a spheroid.
ly	hood	lihood	Likelihood,	*the state of being* likely, or probable.
ive	ly	ively	Exclusively,	*in a manner tending to* exclude.
ive	ness	iveness	Exclusiveness,	*the quality of being* exclusive.
ory	ly	orily	Transitorily,	*in a manner tending to* pass away, i. e. fleeting.
cule	ar	cular	Animalcular,	*pertaining to a minute* animal.
ule	ous	ulous	Globulous,	*having the nature, or form of a small* sphere.
ule	ate	ulate	Granulate,	*to form into small* grains.
less	ly	lessly	Mercilessly,	*in a manner without* mercy.
less	ness	lessness	Guiltlessness,	*the quality*, or *state of being without* guilt.

EXERCISE 39.

ish	ly	ishly	Sluttishly,	*in a manner like* a slut.
ish	ness	ishness	Heathenishness,	*the quality of being* heathenish.
some	ness	someness	Irksomeness,	*the quality of being* irksome.

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some	ly	somely	Gladsomely,	*in a manner somewhat* glad.
esce	ent	escent	Rancescent,	*continuing to grow, or become* rancid.
esce	ed	esced	Coalesced,	*did grow together, or did become* united.
esce	ing	escing	Coalescing,	*continuing to grow* together.
ific	ate	ificate	Certificate,	*to make,* or *that which makes certain* or *sure.*

EXERCISE 40.

ifiably*	Justifiably,	*in a manner capable of being made,* i. e. *proved,* just.
ulating	Acidulating,	*continuing to make slightly* acid.
ishingness	Astonishingness,	*the quality of being* astonishing.
itedly	Unitedly,	*in a manner* united.
ionally	Conventionally,	*in a manner pertaining to* a convention.
mentally	Experimentally,	*in a manner pertaining to* experiment.
itanism	Puritanism,	*the doctrines or principles of* a Puritan.
itously	Gratuitously,	*in a manner* gratuitous.
moniousness	Sanctimoniousness,	*the quality of being full of* Sanctimony.

EXERCISE 41.

icalness	Heroicalness,	*the quality of being* heroic.
ilizing	Fertilizing,	*continuing to make* fertile.
ulated	Granulated,	*did form into small* masses or grains.
escence	Crudescence,	*the state of being* crudescent.
arliness	Beggarliness,	*quality of being like* a *person who* begs.
ativeness	Concentrativeness,	*the quality of tending to* concentrate.
icalness	Tragicalness,	*the quality of being* tragical.
tifulness	Plentifulness,	*the quality or state of being* plentiful.
ualized	Spiritualized,	*did make* spiritual.

* In the last two exercises of this Section, the compound suffix, in each case, consists of at least *three* simple ones. The *compound* forms only are given. Here let the pupil exercise himself in separating these compound suffixes into their elements, and in explaining their import both separately and in combination. Let him take, for instance, the first one above, IFIABLY, and analyze it thus: IFY, *to make,*—ABLE, *that may be; capable of being,*—LY, *in a manner.* Then combine each with the radical one after another, and define after this manner:—Justify, *to make,* i. e. *to prove to be,* just; Justifiable, *capable of being made* just; Justifiably, *in a manner capable of being made just.* Sometimes, it will be sufficient to give the definition of but *one* or *two* of the simple suffixes in the compound, the remainde. being plain enough without being defined: thus, instead of defining the form Justifiably, *in a manner capable of being made* just, we may say,—*in a manner justifiable,* or, *in a justifiable manner.*

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SECTION IX.

EXERCISES IN WHICH THE RADICALS ARE SYNONYMOUS

If the student be familiar, as he should be, with the matters taught in the preceding Sections, he may now enter, with profit and pleasure, upon the study of what follows. His attention hereafter is to be specially directed to the sense of the radicals; since the radical sense, modified indeed by the addition of suffixes, is that which pervades all the derivative forms. To this end, therefore, are presented in this and several succeeding Sections, a series of radicals with the proper suffixes to be added, arranged in parallel columns, in such manner as to make them mutually explain, or define one another.

It must be kept in mind, however, throughout, that these words are not here set down as *exact* synonymes. Their degrees of proximity in meaning will be found to be very various: sometimes, indeed, so near as to challenge the nicest discrimination, sometimes, perhaps, so distant as to make the propriety of the classification itself doubtful. The design of this, is to afford to every pupil suitable scope for the exercise of his powers of discrimination; and thus to impress upon the mind the true import of each word by carefully comparing it with, and distinguishing it from, others of like signification.

It will be found highly subservient, moreover, to the general design, to exercise the pupil in distinguishing *the parts of speech* to which the words in the lesson, both radical and derivative, severally belong; as also, in *composing sentences* in which, they are made to appear properly employed. This last is an exercise of the greatest utility. It is capable of almost endless variation, and, when rightly conducted, not only teaches the true meaning and application of individual words, but also, seldom, if ever, fails to excite a deep and lively interest in the art of composition.

From the following questions on the word *art*, which occurs in the first exercise of this Section, may, perhaps, be derived some further hints, or suggestions respecting the mode of conducting the recitation. What is the first synonym of *art*, given in this lesson? *Trade*. When have these two words the same signification? When they are applied to a calling, or occupation. What is an art*ist*? One skilled in an art. An art*isan*? One skilled in an art. What difference, then, if any, is there in meaning, or application between these words? The term *artist* is chiefly applied to a person skilled in any of the *fine* arts;* as a sculptor, an architect: art*isan* is applied to one skilled in any of the *useful or common* arts; as a carpenter, a blacksmith. The

* Here, as in numerous other cases, is afforded a fine opportunity for explanatory observations. The scholar will listen with interest, while the teacher in showing the true application of these kindred terms, lays before him the distinctive character and objects of the two classes of arts, to which they severally refer.

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former is sometimes styled a *professor;* the latter is commonly called a *mechanic.* Can you compose a sentence, in which one, or both of these words shall appear rightly used? *Many who call themselves* ARTISTS, *scarcely deserve to be called* ARTISANS.

EXERCISE 42.

Act	ed	ing	or	ion	Do	ing	er	est	es
Art	ist	isan	s		Trade	s			
Art	ful	fulness	less	lessly	Guile	ful	fulness	less	lessness
Bind	ing	er	s	est	Tie	ing*	ed	s	est
Blaze	ed	ing	er	s	Flame	ed	ing	ingly	est

EXERCISE 43.

Beast	ly	liness	ish	like	Brute	al	alize	ality	ally
Bask	ed	ing	s		Warm	ed	ing	th	s
Blunt	ness	ly	er	est	Dull	ness	er	est	ed
Bold	ly	ness	er	est	Brave	ly	ness	ery	est
Broad	ly	ness	er	est	Wide	ly	ness	en	est

EXERCISE 44.

Bleak	ly	ness	er	est	Cold	ly	ness	er	est
Calm	ness	ly	ed	ing	Still	ness	est	ed	ing
Chew	er	ing	ed	s	Champ	ed	ing	er	s
Cease	ed	ing	less	s	Pause	ed	ing	ingly	er
Cramp	ed	ing	s		Spasm	s			

EXERCISE 45.

Cure	able	ative	er	ed	Heal	th	ed	ing	er
Chat	ed	ing	er	s	Talk	ed	ing	er	s
Charm	ed	ing	er	s	Spell	ing	s		
Charm	ed	ing	ingly	ingness	Please	ed	ing	ingness	ingly
Charm	ful	less	s		Grace	ful	less	s	

EXERCISE 46.

Creep	ing	ingly	er	est	Crawl	ing	ed	er	est
Chant	ing	ed	s	er	Sing	er	ing	ingly	est
Clinch	ed	ing	er	es	Gripe	ed	ing	s	est
Daub	ed	ing	er	s	Smear	ed	ing	er	y
Damp	en	ened	er	est	Moist	en	ening	ened	ure

EXERCISE 47.

Dumb	ness	ly	er	est	Mute	ness	ly	est	er
Dun	ed	ing	est	s	Urge	ed	ing	ent	ency
Ease	y	ily	iness	iest	Rest	less	ed	lessness	lessly

* See Note to Rule IX.

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Err	ant	atic	able	ed	Stray	ed	ing	er	s
Earn	ed	ing	er	ful	Gain	ed	ing	er	ful

EXERCISE 48.

Faint	ish	ly	ness	y	Weak	ness	ly	er	est
Faint	ed	ing	est	s	Swoon	ed	ing	est	s
Fat	ness	en	ened	ling	Plump	ness	ly	er	est
Feel	ing	er	ingly	ings	Touch	ed	ing	ingly	ily
Fix	ed	ation	edness	edly	Set	ing	er	s	es.

EXERCISE 49.

Filth	y	iness	ier	iest	Dirt	y	ily	ier	iest
Ford	ed	ing	able	s	Wade	ed	ing	er	s
Flay	ed	ing	er	s	Skin	ed	ing	er	s
Float	ed	age	ing	er	Swim	ing	ingly	er	s
Furl	ed	ing	er	s	Roll	ed	ing	er	s

EXERCISE 50.

Great	ness	ly	er	est	Grand	ness	ly	ee	eeship
Growl	ed	ing	er	ingly	Snarl	ed	ing	er	ingly
Grieve	ed	ous	ously	ousness	Mourn	ed	ful	fully	fulness
Gaunt	ly	ness	er	est	Lean	ly	ness	er	est
Hate	ful	fully	fulness	ed	Loathe	some	somely	someness	ed

EXERCISE 51.

Hard	en	ness	y	ening	Firm	ed	ness	ly	est
Harm	ful	less	lessly	ing	Hurt	ful	fully	fulness	ing
Haste	y	ening	iness	ily	Speed	y	ing	iness	ily
Halt	ed	ing	ingly	er	Limp	ed	ing	ingly	er
Halt	ed	ing	s	er	Stop	ed	ing	s	er

EXERCISE 52.

High	ness	er	est	ly	Tall	ness	er	est	
Joy	ful	ous	ousness	fully	Bliss	ful	fulness	fully	less
Just	ice	ly	ify	ness	Right	eous	ly	fully	ness
Law	ful	fulness	less	yer	Rule	s	ed	ing	er
Lunge	s				Thrust	ed	ing	er	s

EXERCISE 53.

Lade	ed	ing	en	s	Load	ed	ing	er	s
Leer	ed	ing	ingly	er	Squint	ed	ing	ingly	s
Lend	ing	er	able	s	Loan	ed	ing	est	s
Lease	ed	ing	able	er	Rent	ed	ing	able	age
Limb	less	ed	ing	s	Branch	iness	less	y	ed

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Exercise 54.

Live	ed	ing	er	s	Dwell	er	ing	s	est
Mix	ed	ing	er	ture	Blend	ed	ing	er	s
Migh:	y	ily	iness	ier	Strength	en	ened	less	ener
Pale	ness	est	ed	y	Wan	ness	ly	ed	ish
Patch	ed	ing	er	ery	Mend	ed	ing	er	able

Exercise 55.

Purge	ed	ation	atory	atorial	Cleanse	ed	ing	able	es
Pelt	ed	ing	er	s	Beat	en	er	s	est
Pure	ness	ly	ity	ify	Chaste	ness	ly	er	ity
Pure	ly	er	est	ness	Clear	ly	er	est	ness
Pester	ous	er	ed	ing	Plague	ful	y	ily	ed

Exercise 56.

Plunge	ed	ing	er	es	Dive	ing	er	est	es
Plaint	ful	ive	iveness	less	Moan	ful	fully	ed	ing
Quit	ed	er	ing	able	Leave	ing	er	est	es
Quench	ed	able	less	ing	Slake	ed	ing	est	es
Raw	ness	ly	ish	est	Crude	ness	ity	ly	est

Exercise 57.

Rogue	ish	ishly	ishness	ery	Thief	ish	ishly	ishness	ery
Rouse	ed	ing	er	es	Wake	ed	ing	ful	fulness
Rinse	ed	ing	er	es	Wash	ed	ing	er	es
Rude	ness	ly	er	est	Rough	ness	ly	er	est
Room	y	iness	ful		Space	ious	iously	s	

Exercise 58.

Short	ly	ness	er	est	Brief	ly	ness	er	est
Sleek	ed	ing	ly	ness	Smooth	ed	ing	ly	est
Stint	ed	ing	er	s	Stunt	ed	ing	edness	s
Shift	ed	ing	er	ingly	Change	ed	ing	less	able
Singe	ed	ing	es	est	Score	ed	ing	ingly	est

Exercise 59.

Streak	ed	ing	y	s	Stripe	ed	ing	est	es
Speck	ed	ing	le	ling	Dot	ed	ing	est	s
Shy	ly	ness	er	est	Coy	ly	ness	ish	ishly
Sane	able	ative	ity	ativeness	Sound	ly	ness	er	est
Sharp	ness	en	ened	ening	Keen	ness	er	est	
Sharp	ness	ly	est	er	Shrill	ness	ly	ed	est

Exercise 60.

Shout	ed	ing	er	s	Yell	ed	ing	est	s
Sour	ly	ness	ish	est	Tart	ly	ness	ish	est
Scant	ed	ness	y	ily	Scrimp	ed	ing	est	s

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Sip	ed	ing	er	est	Sup	ed	ing	age	er
Spoil	ed	ing	er	ful	Rob	ed	ing	er	ery
Spoil	ed	ing	er	est	Mar	ed	ing	er	est

EXERCISE 61.

Scowl	ed	ing	ingly	er	Frown	ed	ing	ingly	er
Stab	ed	ing	ingly	er	Dirk	ed	ing	est	s
Size	able	ed	ing	es	Bulk	y	iness	ier	iest
Sage	ness	ly	er	est	Wise	ly	ling	er	dom*
Tire	ed	ing	some	somely	Jade	ed	ing	est	es

EXERCISE 62.

Turn	ed	ing	er	est	Veer	ed	ing	able	est
Wo	ful	fully	fulness	es	Grief	ous	ously	less	ance
Word	y	iness	less	ed	Verb	ose	osity	al	alize
Weep	ing	ingly	er	est	Cry	ed	ing	er	es
Woo	ed	ing	er	ingly	Court	ed	ing	er	ship

EXERCISE 63.

Wend	ing	est	s		Go	ing	est	es	er
Wink	ed	er	ing	ingly	Blink	ed	ing	ard	est
Wag	ish	ishly	ishness	ery	Droll	ish	ishly	er	ery
Will	ed	ing	s		Wish	ed	ing	es	
Wrest	ed	ing	est	s	Twist	ed	ing	er	est

EXERCISE 64.

Cite	ed	ing	ation		Quote	ed	ing	ation	
Cite	ed	ing	s		Summon	ed	ing	s	
Dread	ful	ed	ing	s	Awe	ful*	ed	ing	s
Dress	ed	ing	y	er	Clothe	ed	ing	ier	est
Dash	ed	ing	es	est	Strike	ing	er	ingly	ingness

EXERCISE 65.

Fly	ing	est	er	es	Flit	ed	ing	y	iness
Flee	ing	est	eth		Run	ing	er	est	s
Flirt	ed	ing	s	ation	Flaunt	ed	ing	est	s
Flush	ed	ing	er	ness	Glow	ed	ing	ingly	s
Gaud	y	iness	ily	iest	Show	y	iness	ily	iest

EXERCISE 66.

Glide	ed	ing	ingly	er	Flow	ed	ing	ingly	ingness
Guard	edness	less	ship	able	Watch	ed	ful	fully	fulness
Guide	ed	ing	ance	able	Lead	ing	er	est	s
Daint	y	ily	iness	ies	Nice	ty	ly	er	est
Flap	ed	ing	er	s	Flop	ed	ing	est	s

* Upon adding this suffix, drop the final *e* of the radical. See Note to Rule I.

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Exercise 67.

Grope	ed	ing	er	s	Feel	ing	er	est	s
Home	less	es	ly	liness	House	less	es	ed	ing
Mount	ed	ing	s		Rise	ing	en	s	
Demon	ess	iac	ship	s	Devil	ish	ishness	ship	s
Ooze	ed	ing	est	es	Flow	ed	ing	est	s

Exercise 68.

Proud	ly	er	est		Vain	er	ness	ly	est
Chief	less	tain	tainry	s	Head	less	ship	ed	ing
Chief	dom	ess	tainship		Prince	dom	ess	ly	liness
Ample	itude	iate	ness	ify	Wide	ly	er	est	en
Adorn	ed	ing	er	s	Grace	ed	ing	s	less

Exercise 69.

Appal	ed	ment	ing	ingly	Fright	en	ened	ful	fully
Berate	ed	ing	er	est	Scold	ing	ed	ingly	er
Banquet	ed	er	ing	est	Feast	ful	ed	ing	er
Bestow	al	ment	er	ed	Give	en	ing	er	est
Benign	ity	ant	ly	antly	Kind	ly	ness	er	est

Exercise 70.

Bridle	ed	ing	er	est	Curb	ed	ing	er	est
Column	s	ar			Pillar	s	ed		
Caress	es	ed	ing		Fondle	s	ed	ing	er
Certain	ty	ly	ness		Sure	ly	ty	tiship	ness
Cluster	ed	ing	y	est	Bunch	ed	es	y	iness

Exercise 71.

Career	ed	ing	s	est	Course	ed	ing	er	s
Clamber	ed	ing	est	s	Climb	ed	er	ing	est
Cower	ing	ed	est	s	Crouch	ing	ed	est	es
Cripple	ing	ed	er	est	Maim	ed	ing	edness	er
Chagrin	ed	ing	est	s	Vex	ation	ed	atious	er

Exercise 72.

Escort	ed	ing	er	s	Guard	ed	ing	ian	less
Froward	ness	ly			Pert	ness	ly	er	est
Favor	ed	ite	itism	able	Aid	ed	er	ance	less
Fury	ous	ously	es	ousness	Rage	ed	ing	ful	ingly
Facete	ious	iously	ly		Gay	ety	ly	ness	some

Exercise 73.

Grovel	ing	ed	er	est	Crawl	er	ed	ing	est
Garble	ed	er	ing	es	Cull	ed	er	ing	s

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Honor	ed	ing	able	s	Glory	ed	ing	ous	es
Honest	ly	er	est	ty	Just	ice	ness	ly	er
Humane	ly	ity	ize	ness	Kind	ly	ness	er	est

EXERCISE 74.

Invite	ed	ingly	ingness	er	Ask	ed	ing	er	est
Infant	cy	ile	ine	ly	Babe	y	yish	ish	ishly
Lather	ed	ing	er	s	Foam	ingly	y	ed	ing
Leaven	ed	ing	ous	er	Yeast	y			
Limpid	ness	ly			Clear	er	ness	ly	est

EXERCISE 75.

Menace	ed	ing	er	s	Threat	en	ful	ening	ener
Marry	age	ageable	ing	ed	Wed	ed	ing	s	
Merry	ly	er	ness	ment	Blithe	ly	some	ful	ness
Mischief	ous	ously	ousness	s	Harm	less	ful	ing	fully
Money	ed	less	er	s	Cash	less	ier	ed	ing

EXERCISE 76.

Measure	ment	able	less	er	Mete	ed	ing	er	s
Nettle	ed	ing	s	er	Sting	ing	s	less	er
Obey	ed	er	ing	s	Mind	ing	ed	ful	less
Option	al	ally			Choice	ly	less	ness	est
Odor	ament	ate	ous	ousness	Smell	ed	er	ing	s

EXERCISE 77.

Poet	ry	ess	ized	ics	Bard	ic	ish	ism	s
Purchase	ed	ing	er	able	Buy	ing	er	s	
Pilot	age	ry	ism	ed	Steer	age	er	s	ed
Power	ful	less	fully	fulness	Might	y	ily	iness	iess
Prison	er	ment	ed	ing	Jail	or	s		

EXERCISE 78.

Possess	ive	ion	or	ory	Hold	est	ing	er	s
Parry	ing	ed	es	est	Fend	ing	ed	er	s
Pensive	ly	ness			Sad	en	ness	ly	ened
Respite	ed	ing	s		Pause	ed	ing	er	s
Ready	ly	iness	er	est	Prompt	ness	itude	ly	ed

EXERCISE 79.

Real	ize	ity	ly	izer	True	th*	ly	er	est
Ransack	ed	ing	er	s	Search	ed	ing	er	es
Robust	ious	ness			Strong	ly	er	est	th†

* See Note to Rule I.

† Upon adding this suffix, *o* of the radical is changed into *e*; thus, strength.

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Rapid	ly	ness	ity	est	Swift	ly	ness	er	est
Rugged	ness	ly	est		Rough	ness	ly	er	est

Exercise 80.

Shelter	ed	ing	s		Screen	ed	ing	er	s
Riddle	ed	ing	er	s	Screen	ed	ing	er	s
Straggle	ing	ed	er	ingly	Stroll	er	ing	ed	s
Skittish	ly	ness			Shy	ness	ly	er	est
Scatter	ed	ing	ingly	ling	Strew	ed	ing	ment	s

Exercise 81.

Scamper	ed	ing	s	est	Run	er	ing	est	s
Sombre	ous	est			Dark	ly	en	ness	some
Stagger	ed	ing	ingly		Reel	ed	ing	est	s
Savage	ly	ness	ry	ism	Wild	ness	ly	er	est
Shadow	ed	ing	y	s	Shade	ed	ing	y	iness

Exercise 82.

Reckon	ed	ing	er	s	Calcule	ate	ated	able	ation
Survey	or	ed	ing	al	View	less	ed	ing	er
Tally	ing	ed	es	est	Suit	ed	ing	able	er
Tempest	uous	uously	uousness		Storm	y	iness	ing	ed
Torpid	ity	ness			Numb	ness	edness	ed	s

Exercise 83.

Tumble	ed	er	ing	s	Fall	ing	en	er	s
Tarry	ed	ing	es	est	Wait	ed	ing	er	s
Tardy	ness	ly	er	est	Slow	ly	ness	er	est
Trample	ed	ing	er	es	Tread	er	ing	s	est
Tower	y	ed	ing	s	Rise	ing	en	er	s

Exercise 84.

Treasure	y	ing	er	less	Hoard	ed	ing	er	s
Utter	ance	er	ed	ing	Speak	er	ing	est	eth
Ulcer	ate	ated	ous	ed	Sore	ness	ly	er	est
Usurp	er	ation	ed	ing	Seize	able	ing	er	ure
Value	ed	ator	able	less	Worth	y	iness	less	ily

Exercise 85.

Vapor	ous	ousness	ed	ish	Mist	y	ily	iness	ful
Visage	ed	s			Face	ed	ing	less	ial
Valid	ity	ly	ness		Sound	ness	ly	er	est
Vigil	ance	ancy	ant	antly	Watch	ful	fulness	ed	ing
Wager	ed	ing	er	s	Bet	ed	ing	s	or

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Exercise 86.

Wanton	ing	ize	ness	ly	Lewd	ly	ness	er	est
Welcome	ed	ly	ness	er	Greet	ed	ing	er	s
August	ness				Grand	ly	ness	ity	ific
Awake	en	ened	ener	ening	Rouse	ing	ed	er	s
Asper	ity	ate	ation	ated	Rough	ness	ly	er	est

Exercise 87.

Batter	ed	ing	s	y	Bruise	ed	ing	er	s
Avow	ed	edly	ing	able	Own	ed	ing	s	
Filter	ed	ing	est	s	Strain	able	ed	ing	er
Kennel	ed	ing	est	s	Lodge	ed	able	er	ment
Member	ed	ship	s		Limb	ed	less	s	

Exercise 88.

Pasture	able	ed	age	ing	Graze	er	ier	ed	ing
Umpire	age	ship	ed	ing	Judge	ment	ship	ed	ing
Tamper	ed	ing	s	est	Tempt	ation	er	ed	ing
Adroit	ness	ly	er	est	Dextrous	ness	ly		
Argue	ed	ing	er	ment*	Reason	ing	ed	er	less

Exercise 89.

Barren	ly	ness	er	est	Sterile	ity	ize	ized	izing
Bury	al	ing	er	ed	Inter	ed	ment	ing	s
Furnish	ment	ed	er	ing	Equip	age	aged	ment	ed
Gormand	ize	er	izer	ized	Glutton	ous	ously	ize	ed
Handle	ed	ing	est	es	Manage	er	ing	ment	ed

Exercise 90.

Worship	ed	ing	er	ful	Adore	ed	ing	er	able
Machine	ery	ist	s	al	Engine	ery	eer	eering	es
Marvel	ous	ously	ed	ing	Wonder	ous	ously	ed	ing
Mercy	ful	less	fully	lessly	Pity	ful	less	able	ing
Vibrate	ive	ory	ed	ing	Quiver	ed	ing	s	est

Exercise 91.

Rebel	ion	ed	ing	s	Revolt	ed	ing	er	s
Shepherd	ish	ly	ess	s	Pastor	al	ly	ally	ship
Silver	ed	y	less	ing	Argent	ic	al	ine	ation
Liquid	ity	ness	ate	ation	Fluid	ity	ness	s	
Sacred	ly	ness	er	est	Holy	ly	ness	er	est

Exercise 92.

Abet	ed	ing	ment	or	Aid	ed	ing	ance	less

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* Upon adding *ment*, drop *e* final of *argue*.

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Jolly	ness	ly	ty	est	Merry	ness	ly	er	est
Turgid	ity	ly	ness		Tumid	ly	ness		
Noxious	ly	ness			Noisome	ly	ness		
Triumph	ed	ant	antly	ing	Rejoice	er	ingly	ing	ed

Exercise 93.

Array	ed	ing	er	est	Order	ed	ly	ing	est
Array	ed	ing	er	s	Dress	ed	ing	er	y
Edit	ion	or	orial	orship	Publish	ed	ing	er	es
Esteem	ed	er	ing	s	Honor	ed	ing	able	er
Fathom	ed	ing	able	less	Sound	ed	ing	less	s
Defray	ed	ing	s	ment	Pay	ed	ing	able	ment

Exercise 94.

Arrow	y	s			Shaft	ed	s		
Aster	oid*	oidal	ism	al	Star	like	y	less	ed
Autumn	al	ity	s		Fall				
Anchor	ed	age	able	ing	Moor	ed	age	ing	s
Auction	eer	ary	eered	eering	Vendue	es			

Exercise 95.

Angel	ic	icalness	age	like	Spirit	ual	ually	ualness	uality
Abridge	ed	ing	ment	er	Shorten	ed	ing	er	s
Absurd	ity	ly	ness	est	Foolish	ness	ly		
Ambush	ed	ing	ment	es	Snare	ed	ing	er	s
Argil†	aceous	ous			Clay	ey	ed	ish	ing

Exercise 96.

Anger	y	ier	est	ily	Passion	ate	less	ately	ateness
Ballast	ed	ing	s		Steady	d	ing	ness	er
Ballot	ed	ing	ation	s	Vote	ed	ing	er	s
Bishop	ric	like	ly	ed	Prelate	ical	cy	ship	ist
Batten	ed	ing	est	s	Fat	en	ened	ness	est

Exercise 97.

Betray	ed	ing	er	ment	Deceive	ed	ing	er	est
Bevel	ed	ing	er	ment	Curve	ed	ing	ity	ation
Blazon	ed	ing	ry	er	Publish	ed	ing	er	ment
Barrel	ed	ing	s		Cask	ed	ing	s	
Bottle	ed	ing	s		Vial	ed	ing	s	

* Upon adding the suffixes *oid*, *oidal*, and *ism*, the *e* of the radical is not to be rejected.

† The final *l* is to be doubled upon adding the suffixes.

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Exercise 98.

Better	ness	ing	ment	ed	Improve	ed	ing	ment	able
Beauty	ful	fy	less	ous*	Grace	ful	fully	less	ed
Cancel	ate	ation	ed	ing	Annul	ed	ing	ment	est
Carbon	ic	ize	ous	ization	Charcoal				
Careen	ed	ing	s		Incline	ed	ing	ation	able

Exercise 99.

Cater	ed	er	ess	y	Provide	ed	ing	ent	er
Cement	ed	ation	atory	ing	Unite	ed	ing	ive	er
Cycle	oid	oidal	s		Circle	ed	ing	et	er
Coquet	ish	ry	ed	ing	Jilt	ed	ing	s	
Critic	al	ally	ise	ism	Judge	ment	ing	ed	ship

Exercise 100.

Captain	cy	ship	s	ry	Chief	tain	ess	less	dom
Deny	er	est	es	al	Gainsay	er	ing	s	
Deny	al	ing	ed	able	Refuse	al	ed	er	able
Despair	ed	ingly	ful	er	Despond	ed	ency	ent	ingly
Devout	less	lessness	ly	ness	Pious	ly	ety‡		

Exercise 101.

Diet	ed	ing	ary	etic	Food	ful	less		
Dispatch	ed	ing	ful	er	Send	ing	er	est	s
Duel	ist	er	ing	ed	Combat	ed	ing	ant	able
Eclipse	ed	ing	s		Obscure	ed	ity	ly	ation
Envy	ous	ously	ed	able	Grudge	ing	ingly	ed	er

Exercise 102.

Essence†	ial	ially	iality	iate	Substance†	ial	ially	iate	ive
Essence	ed	ing	s		Perfume	ed	ing	er	ry
Fellow	ed	ly	ship	s	Mate	ed	less	ing	s
Freckle	ed	ing	s		Spot	ed	y	less	edness
Frizzle	ed	ing	er		Curl	ed	y	iness	ingly

Exercise 103.

Ferret	ed	ing	er	s	Search	ed	ing	ingly	s
Ferry	ed	age	ing	es	Carry	ed	age	ing	er
Fortune	less	ate	ately	s	Luck	y	ily	less	ily
Fumble	ed	ing	ingly	er	Grope	ed	ing	er	es
Harvest	ed	ing	er	s	Reap	ed	ing	er	s

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* See Note to Rule IX.

† When the suffixes are added, *c* of the radical is changed into *t*.

‡ Add *ety* to the inseparable part, *Pi*.

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Exercise 104.

Gibbous	ly	ness	osity*		Convex	ity	ed	edly	ly
Heinous	ly	ness			Odious	ly	ness		
Herald	ed	ry	ship	ic	Proclaim	ed	ing	ation	er
Index	ical	ically	es		Gnomon	ical	ics	ic	
Invoice	ed	ing	s		Schedule	ed	ing	s	

Exercise 105.

Murder	ed	ous	ing	er	Kill	ed	ing	er	s
Musket	eer	s			Gun	er	ery	ing	s
Mountain	eer	ous	et	ousness	Hill	ock	y	ed	ing
Neighbor	ing	less	ly	hood	Vicine	ity	al	age	
Pirate	ical	cy	ed	ically	Robber	y	s		

Exercise 106.

Paddle	ed	ing	er	s	Row	ed	ing	er	able
Puzzle	ed	ingly	er	s	Perplex	ed	ing	ity	edness
Stumble	ed	ing	er	s	Trip	ed	ing	er	
License	ed	ing	er	s	Allow	ed	ing	ance	able
Magnet	ic	ize	ism	ics	Loadstone†	es			

Exercise 107.

Martyr	dom	ed	ize	ing	Witness	ed	ing	es	
Minor	ation	ity			Less	en	ened	ening	
Mortgage	ed	ing	ee	er	Pledge	ed	ing	ee	er
Postil	ed	ing	er	s	Comment	ed	ing	s	ator
Pustule	ate	ated	ous	s	Pimple	ed	s		

Exercise 108.

Ransom	ed	ing	er	less	Redeem	ed	er	able	ableness
Rivet	ed	ing	s		Clinch	ed	ing	er	
Royal	ly	ist	ty	ism	Regal	ly	ity		
Scaffold	ed	ing	age	s	Stage	ing	s		
Senate	or	orial	orship	s	Council	or	s		

Exercise 109.

Sermon	ize	izing	izer	s	Discourse	ed	ing	ive	s
Suffrage	ator	es	ant		Vote	ed	ing	er	s
Supple	ness	er	est		Pliant	ness	cy		
Signal	ize	izing	ized	s	Beacon	ed	ing	age	s
Varnish	ed	ing	er	es	Gloss	ed	ing	y	iness

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* Before affixing *osity*, remove the termination *ous*, from gibbous.
† More correctly, *lodestone*.

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SECTION X.

SYNONYMOUS RADICALS CONTINUED

Exercise 110.

Bring	ing	er	s	Bear	ing	er	s	Fetch	ed	ing	es
Goad	ing	ed	s	Prick	ed	ing	er	Spur	ed	ing	s
Form	s	ed	ing	Shape	less	ed	ing	Mode	ify	ified	ifiable
Flow	ed	ing	ingly	Glide	ed	ing	er	Stream	ed	ing	let
Cleave	ed	ing	er	Split	ing	s	er	Rend	ing	s	er

Exercise 111.

Class	ed	ing	es	Rank	ed	ing	s	Grade	ed	ing	ation
Deed	s	less		Act	s	ing	or	Feat	s		
Hear	ing	est	er	Hark	en	ening	ed	List	en	ening	ener
Jolt	ed	ing	s	Jar	ed	ing	est	Shake	ing	en	er
Case	ed	ing	s	Box	ed	ing	es	Sheath	ed	ing	less

Exercise 112.

Lean	ed	ing	s	Bend	ing	ed	er	Stoop	ed	ing	ingly
Lean	ness	er	est	Thin	ness	er	est	Poor	ness	er	est
Raise	ed	ing	er	Lift	ed	ing	er	Hoist	ed	ing	er
Band	ed	ing	er	Crew	s			Gang	s		
Soil	ed	less	iness	Stain	ed	ing	s	Dirt	y	ying	ied

Exercise 113.

Pledge	ed	ing	ee	Plight	ed	ing	er	Pawn	ed	ing	ee
Slack	en	ly	ness	Loose	en	ly	ness	Lax	ative	ly	ity
Stay	ed*	ing	s	Bide	ed	ing	er	Dwell	er	ing	s
Tooth	less	ed	ing	Fang	less	ed	s	Tusk	ed	y	s
Skip	ed	ing	er	Leap	ed	ing	er	Jump	ed	ing	er

Exercise 114.

Fleet	ness	er	est	Quick	ness	ly	est	Swift	ness	ly	er
Fold	ed	ing	er	Plait	ed	ing	er	Wrap	ed	ing	er
Rule	ed	ing	er	Sway	ed	ing	s	Reign	ed	ing	er
Cede	ed	ing	es	Yield	ed	ing	s	Grant	ed	ing	est
Fog	y	iness	ily	Haze	y	ed	ing	Mist	y	s	iness

Exercise 115.

Whoop	ed	ing	s	Shout	ed	ing	s	Bawl	ed	ing	er
Dig	ing	er	s	Delve	ed	ing	s	Grub	ed	ing	er

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* The radicals *stay, lay, pay, say,* instead of receiving ED regularly, [See Rule XI.], change the final *y* into *i*, and also reject the *e* of the suffix; thus, **stay-ed, *staid, laid, paid, said.***

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Toil	ed	ing	est	Work	ed	ing	er	Task	ed	ing	s
Toil	ed	ing	some	Plod	ed	ing	er	Drudge	ed	ing	ery
Cease	ed	ing	es	Stop	ed	ing	er	Quit	ed	ing	ingly

Exercise 116.

Want	ing	ed	less	Lack	ing	ed	s	Need	ing	ed	y
Err	ed	able	atic	Miss	ed	ing	es	Fail	ed	ing	ure
Bend	ing	let	able	Curve	ed	ing	ature	Crook	ed	ing	edly
Bend	ing	er	s	Lean	ed	ing	s	Stoop	ed	ing	s
Bend	ing	s	er	Nod	ing	ed	er	Bow	ing	ed	s

Exercise 117.

Track	less	ed	ing	Path	less	ed	ing	Way	less	s	
Pinch	ed	ing	er	Squeeze	ed	ing	er	Press	ed	ure	ing
Blame	ed	able	less	Chide	ed	ing	er	Scold	ed	ing	er
Hurt	ing	ed	ful	Harm	ing	ed	less	Wound	ing	ed	less
Fear	ful	ing	less	Dread	ful	ing	less	Awe	ful	ing	fulness

Exercise 118.

Boon	s			Gift	s			Grant	s		
Boon				Gay	ety	er	ly	Blithe	ly	ness	some
Shoot	ing	s	er	Throw	ing	s	er	Cast	ing	s	er
Shoot	ing	s	er	Dart	ing	s	er	Fly	ing	es	er
Shoot	ing	s		Bud	ing	s	let	Sprout	ing	s	

Exercise 119.

Sound	ly	ness	est	Sane	ity	ness	ative	Whole	ness	some	somely
Sound	ed	ing	er	Chime	ed	ing	es	Ring	er	ing	s
Cringe	ed	ing	er	Crouch	ed	ing	es	Fawn	ed	ing	ingly
Bathe	ed	ing	est	Lave	ed	ing	est	Wash	ed	ing	est
Odd	ity	ly	est	Droll	ness	ish	ery	Queer	ness	ly	est

Exercise 120.

Bland	ish	ishment	ness	Mild	ly	ness	est	Meek	ly	er	est
Close	ed	ing	s	Shut	er	ing	s	Slam	ed	ing	er
Close	ed	ing	s	Stop	ed	ing	er	Bung	ed	ing	s
Close	ly	er	est	Near	ly	er	est	Snug	er	est	ness
Close	ly	er	est	Dense	er	est	ity	Thick	ness	er	est

Exercise 121.

Sneak	ed	ing	ingly	Skulk	ed	ing	er	Lurk	ed	ing	s
Scene	es	ery		View	ed	ing	less	Sight	s		
Stretch	ed	ing	er	Strain	ed	ing	er	Rack	ed	ing	er
Seek	ing	er	est	Search	ing	er	est	Hunt	ing	er	est
Mount	ed	ing	er	Climb	ed	ing	s	Scale	ed	ing	s

Exercise 122.

Mount	ed	ingly	er	Rise	en	ing	er	Soar	ed	ing	est
Twirl	ed	ing	est	Querl	ed	ing	est	Whirl	ed	ing	est

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Scream	ed	ing	er	Screech	ed	ing	es	Shriek	ed	ing	s	
Swine	ish	ishly	ishness	Hog	ish	ishly	ishness	Pig	like	s	ish	
Blow	ing	ed	s	Puff	ing	ed	s	Pant	ing	ed	s	
Blow	s			Stroke	s			Lick	s	ing	ed	

Exercise 123.

Sprig	s	y	ing	Spray	s			Twig	s	y	en	
Bite	ing	er	est	Gnaw	ing	ed	er	Knab	ing	ed	er	
Jerk	ed	ing	er	Pull	ed	ing	er	Twitch	ed	ing	er	
Stamp	ed	ing	er	Beat	en	er	ing	Strike	ing	er	est	
Stow	ed	ing	er	Place	ed	ing	est	Pack	ed	ing	er	

Exercise 124.

Skin	s	y	less	Pelt	s	ry		Fell	s			
Skin	ed	ing	er	Peel	ed	ing	er	Rind	s	ed	ing	
Term	ed	ing	s	Call	ed	ing	er	Name	ed	ing	less	
Forge	ed	ing	er	Mint	ed	age	er	Coin	ed	ing	age	
Forge	er	ed	ing	Feign	er	ed	ing	Frame	er	ed	ing	

Exercise 125.

Fence	ed	ing	less	Hedge	ed	ing	er	Wall	ed	ing	er	
Fend	ed	ing	er	Ward	ed	ing	er	Guard	ed	less	able	
Craze	ed	edness	y	Break	able	ing	age	Crack	ed	ing	er	
Cull	ed	ing	er	Pick	ed	ing	er	Glean	ed	ing	er	
Crowd	ed	ing	er	Throng	ed	ing	s	Press	ed	ing	es	

Exercise 126.

Mark	s	ed	ing	Print	s	less		Stamp	s	ed	ing	
Mark	s	ed	ing	Trace	s	able	ed	Track	s	less	ed	
Mark	s	ed	ing	Sign	s	ify	ification	Note	s	edly	er	
Mark	s	ed	ing	Brand	s	ed	ing	Stigma	s	tize	tizing	
Mark	s			Aim	s			Butt	s			

Exercise 127.

Node	ous	ose	ule	Knot	ed	y	iness	Knob	ed	y	iness
Coarse	ly	ness	est	Rough	ly	en	ness	Rude	ly	ness	est
Dye	ed	ing*	er	Tinge	ed	ing	ent	Stain	ed	ing	er
Staff	es			Stay	s	ing	er	Prop	s	ed	ing
Staff	es			Stick	s			Crutch	es	ed	ing

Exercise 128.

Spot	s	less	y	Stain	s	less	ed	Speck	s	ed	le
Spot	s			Place	s	ed	ing	Site	s	ed	uate
Spill	s	ed	ing	Shed	s	ed	ing	Pour	s	ed	ing
Tend	s	ed	ency	Stretch	es	ed	ing	Aim	s	ed	ing
Tend	s	ed	ing	Watch	es	ed	ing	Guard	s	ed	ing

* This suffix is to be added to *dye* without change; thus, *dyeing*

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Exercise 129.

Cost	ly	liness	less	Price	ed	ing	less	Charge	ed	able	less
Crime	ful	less	es	Vice	ious	iously	iate	Sin	ful	less	er
Fate	ing	ed	al	Lot	ing	ed	ery	Doom	ful	ed	age
Flag	est	ed	ing	Droop	s	ed	ing	Pine	es	ed	ing
Frank	est	ness	ly	Free	est	dom	ly	Plain	est	ness	ly

Exercise 130.

Gap	s			Breach	es			Chasm	s		
Gap	s			Cleft	s			Chink	s		
Gap	s			Crack	s			Chap	s		
Gape	ed	ing	s	Yawn	ed	ing	s	Open	ed	ing	s
Gape	ing	ed	er	Stare	er	ed	ing	Gaze	er	ed	ing

Exercise 131.

Feather	y	less	ed	Plume	osity	less	s	Crest	less	ed	ing
Heap	ly	ed	y	Pile	ing	ed	s	Mass	es	ed	ing
Joke	ingly	ose*	oseness	Jest	ingly	ed	er	Sport	ively	ed	ive
Just	ly	ness	er	Right	ly	ness	ful	Fair	ly	ness	est
Soft	est	ness	ly	Mild	ly	ness	est	Meek	est	ly	ness

Exercise 132.

Speak	est	ing	er	Say	s	ing	est	Tell	est	ing	er
Stand	er	ed	ing	Stop	ing	ed	er	Rest	er	ing	ed
Thin	ed	ness	ly	Slight	ly	ness	est	Slim	ly	ness	est
Loose	ly	ness	en	Vague	est	ly	ness	Lax	ity	ness	ly
Spite	ed	ful	fully	Grudge	ed	ing	ingly	Pique	ed	ing	ant

Exercise 133.

Game	some	somely	ed	Sport	ive	ively	ed	Play	ful	fully	ed
Steer	ed	ing	less	Guide	ed	ing	es	Helm	ed	ing	s
Wind	ing	est	s	Turn	ed	ing	er	Veer	ed	ing	s
Wind	ing	est	s	Sound	ed	ing	s	Blow	ing	er	s
Wind	s	y	iness	Air	less	y	iness	Breeze	es	y	less

Exercise 134.

Accrue	ed	ing	s	Arise	ing	s	en	Spring	ing	s	
Acquit	ance	al	ed	Release	ment	ed	ing	Clear	ed	ing	er
Agile	ity	ness		Nimble	ness	er	est	Brisk	ness	ly	est
Alien	ation	age	ism	Foreign	ness	er		Strange	ness	ly	est
Alledge	ed	ing	able	Aver	ment	ed	ing	Say	ing	s	est

Exercise 135.

Angust	ation			Narrow	ness	ly	er	Strait	en	ness	ly
Annoy	ance	ed	ing	Molest	ation	ed	er	Vex	ation	atious	ed
Antique	ity	ness	ate	Ancient	ly	ness		Old	ness	er	est

* Upon adding *ose* and *oseness*, change *k* of the radical into *c*; thus, jocose.

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Appease	ment	ive	ed	Quiet	ude	ea	ism	Calm	ness	ly	ed
Arrest	ation	ment	ing	Hinder	ance	ing	er	Stop	age	ing	ed

Exercise 136.

Assault	ing	able	er	Attack	ing	ed	s	Strike	ing	er	ingly
Assuage	ment	er	ing	Soften	ed	ing	er	Ease	ed	ing	er
Alarm	ed	ist	ingly	Startle	ed	ing	es	Fright	ened	en	ening
Believe	er	ingly	able	Credit	or	ed	able	Trust	er	ee	ed
Bellow	ed	ing	s	Clamor	ous	ously	ousness	Roar	ing	er	ed

Exercise 137.

Buffoon	ery	ish	ism	Mimic	ry	ed†	ing	Wag	ish	ery	ishly
Bungle	er	ingly	ed	Cobble	er	ing	ed	Botch	ed	ing	er
Balance	ing	er	ed	Librate	ed	ory	ion	Poise	ed	ing	es
Bundle	ed	ing	s	Fardel	ed	ing	s	Pack	age	ed	ing
Bluster	ous	er	ing	Swagger	ed	er	ingly	Boast	ful	ingly	ed

Exercise 138.

Brandish	ment	er	ed	Flourish	ingly	ed	er	Shake	ing	er	s
Banter	ed	ing	er	Rally	ed	ing	es	Taunt	ed	ingly	er
Censure	ed	able	ably	Rebuke	ed	ing	er	Blame	ed	less	ful
Vulgar	ity	ly	ism	Common	ness	ly	est	Mean	ness	ly	est
Vulgar	ity	ly	ness	Obscene	ity	ness	ly	Low	ness	er	est

Exercise 139.

Caprice	ious	iousness	iously	Humor	ous	ist	some	Whim	sical	sically	sicalness
Causey	s			Levee	s			Bank	s	ed	ing
Carol	ed	ing	s	Warble	ed	er	ing	Sing	er	ing	ingly
Cerule	ean	eous	ific	Azure	ed	ing	es	Blue	ish	ness	ly
Combine	ation	ed	ing	Unite	ed	ing	ion	Join	er	ing	ery

Exercise 140.

Comfort	able	ably	er	Solace	ing	ious	ed	Cheer	ful	less	ed
Compass	ed	ing	es	Limit	ed	less	arian	Reach	ed	ing	es
Couple	ed	ment	able	Unite	ed	edly	ing	Link	ed	ing	s
Covet	ous	able	ousness	Desire	ous	ed	able	Wish	ful	fully	er
Cynic	al	alness	ally	Surly	ness	er	est	Cross	ness	er	ly

Exercise 141.

Canon	ical	ist	ically	Statute	ally	ory	able	Law	ful	fully	yer
Chuckle	ed	ing	es	Giggle	ed	ing	es	Laugn	ed	able	ingly
Cully	ism	ed	ing	Cozen	age	ed	er	Cheat	ery	ed	ing
Decent	cy	ly	ness	Proper	ly	ness		Fit	ness	ly	est
Demean	s	ed	ing	Behave	s	ed	ing	Act	ion	ed	ing

Exercise 142.

Despot	ic	ically	ism	*Tyran**	ical	ess	ous	King	dom	ly	less

* The final *n* here, is to be doubled before each of the suffixes.
† Insert *k* between the radical and the suffix;

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Destine	ation	ed	y	Ordain	s	er	ed	Fate	alness	ed	ally
Devast	ation	ate	ated	Ravage	ed	ing	er	Waste	ed	ing	ness
Dwindle	ed	ing	es	Minish	ed	ing	er	Shrink	ing	age	er
Drizzle	ed	ing	es	Mizzle	ed	ing	es	Mist	ed	y	iness

Exercise 143.

Dabble	er	ed	ing	Meddle	some	ed	er	Dip	ed	ing	er
Drabble	ed	ing	es	Draggle	ed	ing	es	Trail	ed	ing	s
Even	ness	ly	er	Level	ness	ing	er	Flat	ness	ly	en
Entice	ment	ingly	er	Decoy	ed	ing	s	Tempt	ed	ation	ingly
Emblem	atic	ize	atist	Symbol	ize	ical	ization	Sign	al	ify	ificant

Exercise 144.

Fancy	ful	ed	ing	Notion	al	ally	ality	Whim	sical	sically	ling
Fetter	ing	ed	less	Shackle	ed	ing	es	Gyve	ed	ing	es
Flippant	cy	ly	ness	Fluent	cy	ly	ce	Pert	ness	ly	est
Foment	ed	s	ation	Stupe	ed	ing	s	Bathe	ed	ing	s
Foment	ed	ing	er	Abet	ed	ing	or	Aid	ed	ance	er

Exercise 145.

Foster	age	ling	ed	Nourish	ment	ed	ing	Nurse	ing	er	ery
Fatigue	ed	ing	es	Weary	ed	some	ness	Tire	ed	some	ing
Flourish	ingly	ed	ing	Prosper	ed	ous	ously	Thrive	ing	ingly	es
Ferine	ness			Savage	ness	ly	ism	Wild	ness	ly	est
Glory	ous	fy	ously	Renown	ed	edly	less	Fame	ous	ously	less

Exercise 146.

Gallant	ry	ly	ness	Valiant	ly	ness	ce	Brave	ly	er	est
Gossip	ed	ing	s	Tattle	ed	ing	er	Blab	ed	ing	er
Handsome	ly	ness	er	Pretty	ly	ness	er	Neat	ness	er	est
Huddle	ed	ing	er	Jumble	ed	ing	ment	Crowd	ed	ing	s
Hobble	ed	ing	er	Herple	ed	ing	es	Limp	ed	ing	ingly

Exercise 147.

Humile	ity	iate	iation	Humble	ness	er	ed	Low	liness	ly	lily
Harbor	less	ous	age	Haven	er	s		Port	s		
Ignite	ing	ion	ed	Kindle	ing	ed	er	Light	ing	ed	s
Inveigh	ed	ing	er	Censure	able	ed	ing	Rail	ery	ed	er
Jingle	ed	ing	er	Rattle	ed	ing	er	Clink	ing	ed	s

Exercise 148.

Jocund	ity	ly	ness	Merry	ment	ly	er	Gay	ety	er	est
Lament	able	ation	ing	Regret	ed	ful	ing	Mourn	ing	ed	ful
Labor	less	ing	ious	Travail	ed	ing	s	Toil	some	ed	someness
Languish	ing	ed	ment	Wither	ed	ing	edness	Pine	ed	ing	es
Legend	ary	ed	ing	Story	ed	ing	es	Tale	ful	ed	ing

Exercise 149.

Languid	ness	ly		Feeble	ness	er	est	Weak	ness	ly	er

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Method	ical	ist	ically	Manner	ism	ist	s	Mode	ish	ishly	ishness	
Margin	al	ally	ated	Border	ing	ed	er	Edge	ed	ing	wise	
Mature	ity	ly	er	Mellow	ness	er	est	Ripe	ness	ly	er	
Master	ly	ed	ship	Govern	or	ed	able	Rule	er	ed	ing	

Exercise 150.

Macule	ate	ated	ation	Speckle	ed	ing	es	Spot	ed	less	ing
Maraud	ing	er	ed	Plunder	ing	er	ed	Rob	ing	er	ery
Narrate	ed	ion	or	Rehearse	al	ed	ing	Tell	ing	er	s
Nidor	ous	osity		Savor	y	iness	less	Scent	ful	less	ed
Notice	able	ed	ing	Regard	ed	ing	less	Heed	ed	ful	less

Exercise 151.

Open	ness	ly		Candid	ly	ness		Fair	ness	ly	est
Opaque	ness	ly		Obscure	ity	ly	ness	Dark	ness	en	some
Parcel	ed	ing		Portion	ed	er	ist	Part	ed	ition	ner
Presage	ful	ment	ed	Token	ed	ing	s	Sign	ify	ification	ified
Petty	ness	ly	est	Paltry	ness	er	est	Small	ness	er	est

Exercise 152.

Poignant	cy	ly		Acute	ness	ly	est	Sharp	ness	ly	er
Power	ful	less	s	Vigor	ous	ously	ed	Strength	en	ened	ening
Quibble	ed	ing	er	Cavil	ing	ingness	ous	Carp	ed	ing	er
Question	able	er	less	Query*	ist	ed	ing	Ask	ed	ing	er
Quadrate	ed	ing	s	Tally	ed	ing	es	Square	ed	ing	s

Exercise 153.

Rancor	ous	ously	ousness	Malice	ious	iously	iousness	Hate	ful	ed	ing
Relent	less	ed	ing	Soften	ed	ing	er	Yield	ed	ableness	ingly
Revel	ed	ing	s	Carouse	al	ed	ing	Feast	ful	er	ing
Ramble	ing	er	ed	Wander	ed	ing	er	Roam	ing	er	ed
Rifle	ed	ing	er	Pilfer	ing	er	ed	Filch	ed	ing	ingly

Exercise 154.

Rancid	ness	ly	ity	Fetid	ness	ly		Rank	ness	ly	le
Silly	ness	ly	er	Simple	er	ness	est	Weak	ness	er	est
Sally	ed	ing	es	Issue	ed	ing	es	Rush	ed	ing	es
Serene	ly	ity	ness	Tranquil	ity	ness	ize	Calm	ness	er	ly
Squalid	ness	est	ly	Sordid	ness	ly		Foul	ness	ly	est

Exercise 155.

Squander	ed	ing	er	Lavish	ed	ly	ment	Waste	ful	fully	ed
Stable	ness	ish	ity	Steady	ness	ly	er	Firm	ness	ly	est
Succor	less	ed	ing	Relieve	able	ing	er	Help	ful	less	lessly
Silent	ce	ly	ness	Tacit	ly	ness	urn	Still	ness	est	ed
Shudder	ed	ing	s	Tremble	ed	ing	er	Quake	ed	ing	er

* See Note to Rule XI.

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Exercise 156.

Sunder	ed	ing	s	Sever	ance	ed	al	Part	ed	ing	ition		
Strangle	ed	ing	er	Throttle	ed	ing	es	Choke	ed	ing	er		
Second	ed	ary	ariness	Follow	ed	ing	er	Aid	ed	er	less		
Tardy	ly	er	ness	Tedious	ly	ness		Slow	ly	ness	est		
Tender	ed	ing	s	Offer	ed	s	ing	Bid	ing	er	s		

Exercise 157.

Tumult	uous	uously	s	Bustle	ed	ing	er	Stir	ed	ing	er		
Torture	ing	ingly	ous	Torment	ing	ed	or	Rack	ed	ing	er		
Tympan	ize	ized	izing	Tabor	et	ed	er	Drum	ed	ing	er		
Umbrate	ion	ic	ed	Shadow	y	ed	ing	Shade	y	iness	ed		
Vary	able	ous	ed	Alter	able	ation	ed	Change	able	ing	er		

Exercise 158.

Viper	ous	ine	ously	Serpent	ine	ize	ized	Snake	y	ed	ing		
Verdant	cy	ly	ness	Virent				Green	ish	ly	ness		
Villain*	y	ous	ously	Rascal	ly	ity	s	Knave	ish	ishly	ery		
Vacant	cy			Empty	ness	ly	est	Void	able	ance	ness		
Anoint	ment	ing	ed	Anele	ed	ing	es	Oil	ed	ing	y		

Exercise 159.

Cumber†	ous	some	ance	Retard	ment	ation	ed	Clog	y	iness	ed		
Settle	ed	ing	ment	Stablish	ed	ing	es	Fix	ed	ing	ation		
Waver	ing	ingness	er	Totter	ing	ed	y	Reel	ing	ed	er		
Subtile	ity	ize	ness	Cunning	ly	ness		Sly	ness	ly	est		
Squander	ed	ing	er	Bangle	ed	ing	es	Waste	ed	ing	ful		

Exercise 160.

Higgle	ed	ing	er	Chaffer	y	er	ed	Hawk	ed	ing	er		
Total	ly	ity	ness	Entire	ly	ness	ty	Whole	ly	ness	some		
Merit	ed	orious	ing	Desert	less	lessly	ful	Due‡	ly	ful	ness		
Plunder	ed	ing	er	Pillage	ed	ing	er	Spoil	ful	ed	er		
Shelter	less	ing	ed	Cover	cle	ed	ing	Shield	ed	ing	er		

Exercise 161.

Furrow	ed	ing	s	Chamfer	ed	ing	s	Groove	ed	ing	er		
Challenge	ed	ing	able	Defy	ed	ance	atory	Dare	ed	ing	ingly		
City	zen	zenship	es	Burgh	er	ership		Town	ish	less	ship		
Clamor	ous	ously	ing	Noise	y	ily	less	Sound	ed	ing	s		
Limit	ed	less	able	End	less	lessly	ing	Close	ed	ing	ure		

Exercise 162.

Trifle	ed	ing	er	Fool	ed	ing	ery	Toy	ed	ing	ish		
Dandy	ism	es		Coxcomb	ly	ry	s	Fop	ish	ishly	ery		

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* Upon the addition of the suffixes, the *i* in the final syllable of villain is to be omitted.

† See Rule XIII.

‡ See Note to Rule I.

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Carry	ed	er	age	Lug	ed	ing	age	Bear	ing	er	s
Cover	ed	ing	er	Mask	ed	ing	ery	Hide	ing	er	s
Cover	ed	ing	er	Spread	ing	er	s	Coat	ed	ing	s

Exercise 163.

Parade	ed	ing	er	Pomp	ous	ously	s	Show	y	ily	iness
Parade	ed	ing	es	Muster	ed	ing	s	Collect	ed	ing	ion
Qualmy*	ish	ishness		Queasy	ness	est		Nauseous	ness	ly	
Sully	ed	ing	es	Slur	ed	ing	s	Soil	ed	ing	iness
Soften	ed	ing	er	Soothe	ed	ing	ingly	Calm	ed	ing	ness

Exercise 164.

Anger†	y	ily	iest	Spleen	y	ful	less	Spite	ed	ful	fully
Naked	ness	ly	est	Nude	ity	ation	est	Bare	ness	ly	ed
Poison	ed	ous	ously	Venom	ous	ously	ousness	Bane	ful	fully	fulness
Stigma	tize	tic	tical	Brand	ed	ing	er	Mark	ed	ing	er
Salute	ed	ation	atory	Welcome	ed	ly	ness	Greet	ed	ing	er

Exercise 165.

Journey	ed	ing	s	Circuit	ed	ing	ous	Tour	ist	s	
Damage	ed	ing	able	Scath	ed	ful	less	Harm	ed	less	lessly
Rival	ry	ship	ed	Strive	ing	er	ingly	Vie	ed	ing	es
Desire	ed	ous	able	Yearn	ed	ing	s	Long	ed	ing	ingly
Desire	ing	es	est	Request	ed	ing	s	Ask	ing	est	ed

Exercise 166.

Ponder	ed	ing	ingly	Muse	ed	ing	ful	Think	ing	er	s
Battle	s	ed	ing	War	s	ing	ed	Fight	s	ing	er
Buckler	s			Target	ed	eer	s	Shield	ed	ing	s
Cushion	ed	ing	et	Pillow	ed	ing	s	Bolster	ed	ing	s
Bramble	y	ed		Brier	y	s		Thorn	y	less	s

Exercise 167.

Thunder	ed	ous	er	Rattle	ed	ing	es	Roar	ed	ing	s
Appear	ed	ance	ing	Look	ed	ing	s	Seem	ed	ing	ingly
Augur	ed	ous	y	Token	ed	ing	s	Guess	ed	ing	es
Bounty	es	ful	fully	Premium	s			Reward	ed	ing	s
Cloister	al	ess	ed	Abbey	s			Convent	ual	s	

Exercise 168.

Index	es	ically		Token	ed	ing	s	Sign	ify	ified	ification
Country	es			Nation	s	al	alize	State	s		
Province	ial	iated	ialism	Canton	al	ed	ment	District	ed	ing	s
Quarry	ed	ing	es	Cavern	ed	ous	ulous	Pit	s		
Couple	ed	ing	ment	Brace	es			Pair	ed	ing	s

* Upon adding the suffixes to qualmy, drop the final *y*. † See Rule XIII.

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Exercise 169.

Canker	ed	ing	ous	Cancer	ate	ous	ation		Ulcer	ate	ous	ousness	
Warrior	like	ess	s	Soldier	ly	ship	y		Hero	ical	ism	ine	
Bidet	s			Pony	es				Horse	s			
Filly	es			Foal	s				Colt	s			
Bludgeon	s			Club	s	ed			Stick	s			

Exercise 170.

Dudgeon	s			Dagger	s				Dirk	s			
Dingle	s			Valley	s				Dale	s			
Sturdy	er	ly	ness	Robust	ly	ness	ious		Firm	er	ly	ness	
Curtail	ed	ing	s	Dock	ed	ing	s		Clip	ed	ing	er	
Dingy	er	ness	ly	Dark	er	ly	ness		Dun	ish	er	est	

Exercise 171.

Swarthy	er	ness	est	Tawny	er	est			Dusky	ness	er	est	
Famish	ed	ing	ment	Perish	ed	ing	able		Starve	ed	ing	ation	
Mingle	ed	ing	er	Blend	ed	ing	s		Mix	ed	ing	es	
Meager	ness	ly	est	Thin	ness	er	est		Lean	ness	er	est	
Fusil	s	eer		Musket	s	eer			Gun	s	er	ery	

Exercise 172.

Coffer	s	ed	er	ing	Chest	s	ed	ing		Box	es	ed	ing
Manger	s				Crib	s				Stall	s	ed	ing
Title*	ar	arity	ary		Name	s	ed	less		Style	s	ed	ing
Title	s				Claim	s	ed	ant		Right	s	ful	fully
Tittle	s				Iota	s				Jot	s		

SECTION XI.

SYNONYMOUS RADICALS CONTINUED.

Exercise 173.

Bound	ed	ing	Bounce	ed	ing	Frisk	ed	ing	Spring	ing	est		
Curl	ed	er	Crisp	ed	est	Crape	ed	ing	Crimp	ed	er		
Grasp	ing	ed	Clasp	ing	er	Seize	ed	ing	Snatch	ed	ing		
Drag	ed	ing	Draw	ing	er	Pull	ed	ing	Haul	ed	er		
Wet	ed	ness	Soak	ed	ing	Drench	ed	ing	Steep	ed	ing		

Exercise 174.

Dip	ed	ing	Duck	ed	ing	Merge	ed	ing	Plunge	ed	ing		
Dike	es	ed	Ditch	es	ed	Trench	es	ed	Moat	s	ed		
Scum	ed	er	Froth	y	iness	Foam	ed	ing	Spume	ous	escence		

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* Upon adding the suffixes, the letter *u* must be inserted before the *l* of the radical; thus, titule-ar, *titular*.

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Spot	ed	less	Stain	ed	ing	Blot	ed	ing	Blur	ed	ing
Flog	ed	ing	Drub	ing	er	Whip	ed	er	Lash	ed	ing

EXERCISE 175.

Melt	ed	ing	Thaw	ed	ing	Smelt	ed	ing	Fuse	ed	ible
Gibe	ed	ing	Jeer	ed	ing	Fleer	ed	ing	Scoff	ed	er
Gull	ery	ibility	Dupe	ed	ing	Trick	ery	ed	Cheat	ed	ing
Fling	ing	est	Cast	er	ing	Throw	ing	er	Hurl	ed	ing
Big	est	er	Large	ness	est	Vast	ness	ly	Huge	ly	ness

EXERCISE 176.

Budge	ed	ing	Stir	ed	ing	Move	ed	able	Start	ed	ing
Smash	ed	ing	Break	ing	er	Rend	ing	er	Burst	ing	er
Turf	y	iness	Sod	ed	y	Clod	y	iness	Glebe	y	ous
Twine	ed	ing	Twist	ed	est	Wind	ing	s	Wreathe	ed	ing
Low	ness	est	Base	ly	er	Mean	ly	ness	Vile	ify	ly

EXERCISE 177.

Mirth	ful	fully	Glee	ful	some	Sport	ful	ive	Fun	y	iest
Bit	s		Piece	s		Part	s		Morsel	s	
Bit			Whit			Jot			Iota		
Wile	y	s	Snare	ed	ing	Trap	s	ed	Gin	s	ed
Wile	y	s	Trick	s	ery	Craft	y	iness	Guile	ful	less

EXERCISE 178.

Brim	less	ful	Rim	ed	s	Edge	less	s	Verge	s	
Mole	s	cule	Mound	s	ed	Pile	ed	ing	Heap	s	ed
Draw	er	ing	Drag	er	ed	Haul	s	ed	Tow	ed	age
Aim	s	less	End	s		Drift	s		Scope	s	
Aim	ed	ing	Point	ed	ing	Level	ed	ing	Direct	ed	ing

EXERCISE 179.

Mash	ed	es	Smash	ed	es	Quash	ed	es	Crush	ed	ing
Smite	er	ing	St ke	ing	er	Knock	ing	er	Hit	ing	est
Try	al	ed	Tes.	ed	ing	Sift	ed	er	Probe	ed	ing
Dunce	ery	ify	Dolt	ish	ishly	Drone	ish	ishly	Mope	ish	ishness
Cleave	ing	er	Split	ing	er	Wedge	ed	ing	Rive	en	ing

EXERCISE 180.

Fay	ed	ing	Fit	ed	ing	Fadge	ing	est	Suit	ed	able
Wince	ed	ing	Shrink	ing	age	Flinch	ed	ing	Blench	ed	ing
Cram	ed	ing	Cloy	ed	less	Gorge	ed	ing	Glut	on	onous
Beach	ed	y	Coast	ed	er	Shore	less	es	Strand	ed	ing
Cant	ed	ing	Toss	ed	er	Thrust	ed	ing	Throw	ing	est

EXERCISE 181.

Neat	ly	est	Nice	ety	er	Spruce	ness	ly	Trim	ly	ness
Bray	ed	ing	Bruise	ed	ing	Beat	en	ing	Pound	ed	ing

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Pry	ed	ing	Spy	ed	al	Peep	ing	er	Peer	ed	ing
Boast	ful	ingly	Brag	art	ed	Vaunt	ed	ingly	Crow	ed	ing
Drill	ed	ing	Bore	ed	er	Thrill	ing	ed	Pierce	ed	er

Exercise 182.

Put	ing	s	Place	ed	ing	Lay	ing	s	Set	ing	s
Stale	ness	est	Trite	ly	ness	Flat	ly	est	Dull	ness	est
Row	s		Rank	s	ed	Line	s		File	s	ed
Wage	ed	er	Bet	ing	or	Stake	ed	ing	Lay	ing	s
Cloy	less	ment	Glut	ed	ing	Sate	ed	less	Pall	ed	ing

Exercise 183.

Fast	er	est	Fleet	er	ness	Quick	er	ly	Swift	er	ness
Fast	en	ened	Firm	ness	er	Tight	en	er	Strong	er	est
Rise	en	ing	Mount	ed	ing	Climb	ed	er	Scale	ed	ing
Moan	ful	fully	Mourn	ed	ing	Groan	ed	er	Wail	ed	ing
Breeze	y	iness	Gust	y	s	Blast	s		Gale	es	ed

Exercise 184.

Flame	ed	less	Flash	ed	y	Flare	ed	ing	Glare	ed	ing
Ground	ed	ing	Rest	ed	ing	Found	ed	ing	Build	ing	er
Sphere	ical	oid	Orb	y	ed	Globe	ule	ular	Ball	ing	ed
Look	ed	er	See	ing	est	View	ed	ing	Eye	ed	ing
Nap	ed	ing	Sleep	y	ily	Doze	ed	ing	Drowse	y	iness

Exercise 185.

Gall	ed	ing	Chafe	ed	ing	Rub	ed	ing	Fret	ed	en
Wring	ing	s	Wrench	ed	ing	Wrest	ing	est	Twist	ed	ing
Road	s		Route	es		Path	s	less	Course	es	ing
Quail	ed	ing	Sink	ing	est	Shrink	ing	est	Droop	est	s
Moor	ish	y	Marsh	y	es	Fen	y	s	Bog	y	s

Exercise 186.

Care	ed	less	Heed	ed	less	Reck	ing	less	Mind	ing	ful
Clown	ish	ishly	Lout	ishly	ishness	Churl	ishly	ishness	Boor	ishly	ish ess
Urge	ent	ed	Press	ed	ing	Force	ed	ful	Drive	en	ing
Game	some	somely	Sport	ful	less	Play	ful	fully	Fun	y	ily
Beat	en	ing	Drub	ed	ing	Pelt	ed	ing	Baste	ed	ing

Exercise 187.

Plot	ed	ing	Plan	ed	ing	Brew	ed	ing	Scheme	ed	er
Clan	ish	ship	Race	es		Tribe	es	ing	Horde	es	
Acrid	ness	ly	Acerb	ity		Pungent	cy	ly	Sharp	ness	ly
Assess	ed	ment	Tax	ed	ation	Excise	ed	able	Toll	ed	er
Custom	s	able	Tribute	s	ary	Duty	able	es	Impost	s	

Exercise 188.

Blemish	ed	ing	Tarnish	ed	ing	Sully	ed	ing	Mar	ed	ing

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Billow	s	y	Breaker	s		Surge	y	less	Wave	y	less
Burden	some	ous	Charge	s	ed	Weight	s	y	Load	ed	s
Burden	s	ed	Cargo	es		Freight	s	ed	Lading		
Cavern	ous	ulous	Grotto	s		Cave	s	ed	Den	s	

EXERCISE 189.

Morose	ly	ness	Surly	er	ness	Sullen	ness	ly	Sour		
Austere	ity	ly	Rigid	ly	ness	Severe	ly	ity	Stern	ness	est
Crabbed	ly	ness	Harsh	ly	ness	Grum	ly		Gruff	ness	ly
Novel	ty	ism	Recent	ly	cy	Modern	ize	ism	New	ness	est
Novel	s	ist	Romance	s	er	Fable	s	ed	Tale	s	ful

EXERCISE 190.

Border	s	ed	Margin	s	al	Brink	s		Edge	s	
Babble	er	ing	Jabber	ed	ing	Gabble	ed	er	Prate	ed	ingly
Barter	ed	ing	Traffick	ing	able	Bargain	ed	ing	Trade	er	ing
Custom	ary	able	Habit	ual	ually	Practice	er	ing	Wont	ed	
Caress	ed	ing	Fondle	ing	ed	Dally	ance	ed	Toy	ing	ful

EXERCISE 191.

Combat	able	ant	Struggle	ed	ing	Scuffle	ed	ing	Fight	ing	er
Demon	ess	iac	Devil	ish	ize	Fiend	ish	s	Imp	ed	ing
Eager	ness	ly	Ardent	cy	ly	Sanguine	ly	ness	Warm	th	ly
Espy	al	er	Descry	ing	ed	Behold	ing	er	See	ing	er
Flabby	ness	est	Flaccid	ity	ness	Limber	ness	est	Soft	en	ness

EXERCISE 192.

Figure	ated	al	Image	s	ry	Model	ed	ing	Form	ed	less
Flavor	less	ous	Savor	y	iness	Relish	able	ed	Zest	ed	ing
Flatter	er	ing	Wheedle	ed	ing	Cajole	er	ery	Coax	ing	ed
Glitter	ed	ing	Glisten	ed	ing	Sparkle	ed	ing	Shine	ing	y
Grumble	er	ed	Murmur	ous	ation	Mutter	ed	ing	Growl	ing	ingly

EXERCISE 193.

Harass	ed	ing	Harry	ed	ing	Torment	or	ing	Tease	ing	er
Imbue	ed	ing	Tincture	ed	ing	Color	ed	er	Tinge	ed	ing
Jeopard	y	ize	Hazard	ous	ed	Peril	ous	ed	Risk	ed	ing
Joggle	ed	ing	Jostle	ed	ing	Justle	ed	ing	Shake	ing	er
Loiter	ing	er	Linger	ing	er	Saunter	er	ing	Lag	ard	ed

EXERCISE 194.

Court	ed	ing	Cringe	ing	ed	Gloze	er	ed	Fawn	ing	ed
Miser	ly		Niggard	ish	liness	Sordid	ly	ness	Mean	ly	est
Secret	ly	ist	Covert	ly	ure	Privy	ty	ly	Hid	en	enly
Secret	ly	ness	Occult	ed	ation	Cryptic	al	ally	Dark	ly	er
Placid	ity	ness	Gentle	ness	er	Quiet	ude	ly	Mild	ness	er

EXERCISE 195.

Phantom	s		Spectre	s		Spirit	s		Ghost	ly	liness

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Baldrick	s		Girdle	s	er	Belt	ed	ing	Zone	ar*	less	ed
Ruin	ous	ously	Frustrate	ed	ion	Defeat	ing	ed	Baffle	ed	ing	
Sober	ly	est	Sedate	ness	ly	Solemn	ity	ize	Demure	ly	ness	
Belief			Tenet	s		Dogma	tic	tical	Doctrine	al	ally	
Belief	e	able	Credit	ed	ing	Faith	ful	less	Trust	y	iness	

EXERCISE 196.

Pagan	ism	ize	Heathen	ish	ism	Gentile	ism	ish	Ethnic	ism	al
Jangle	ed	er	Wrangle	ing	er	Bicker	ment	ing	Quarrel	ed	some
Lampoon	ery	er.	Libel	ous	ant	Satire	ist	ize	Sarcasm	s	
Hamper	ed	ing	Hopple	ed	ing	Trammel	ed	ing	Fetter	ed	ing
Vanquish	able	ing	Conquer	able	ess	Subdue	ment	ing	Defeat	ing	ed

EXERCISE 197.

Civil	ity	ly	Polite	ness	ly	Urbane	ity	ize	Genteel	ly	ness
Pattern	ing	ed	Copy	ist	ed	Sample	ed	ing	Model	ed	er
Spirit	ed	less	Courage	ous	ously	Valor	ous	ously	Prowess	ed	
Cockle	ed	ing	Pucker	ed	ing	Wrinkle	ed	es	Shrivel	ed	ing
Parson	age	like	Priest	ly	hood	Chaplain	cy	ship	Rector	ship	y

SECTION XII.

EXERCISES IN WHICH THE RADICALS ARE OPPOSITES.

Hitherto the endeavor has been to explain the radicals by comparing them with words of like signification. We are now to seek the same end, by means directly the reverse. The utility of this course will immediately appear, if we reflect that not unfrequently the surest and speediest way to reach the precise import of a word, is to compare it with one, that is known to convey the opposite signification; and, further, that, for the purposes of vivid illustration, a thorough acquaintance with this class of words, is, perhaps, indispensable. The words here presented as opposites, however, are not in every case *precisely* such. A most useful and instructive exercise, indeed, would be, to endeavor to find out those particulars in which the contrast, in any given case, is not complete.

EXERCISE 198.

Age	ed	edly			Youth	ful	fulness	fully	hood	
Old	er	est	ish	ness	Young	er	est	ish	ster	
Old	er	est	en	ness	New	ly	ness	est	er	
Black	en	ened	er	est	White	en	ened	ness	est	
Buy	er	ing	est	s	Sell	ing	est	s	er	

* Upon adding *ar* to zone, double the *n*; thus, zonnar

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Exercise 199.

Fresh	ness	ly	er	est	Stale	er	est	ness	ly
Fresh	ness	en	est	ened	Salt	ed	ing	ish	less
Quick	en	ened	eneth	ener	Dead	en	ened	ness	ish
Quick	ly	ness	er	est	Slow	ly	ness	er	est
Live	ed	ing	er	eth	Die	ed	ing	es	est

Exercise 200.

Dry	ness	ed	ing	est	Wet	ing	ness	ish	est
East	ern	ward	wardly	erly	West	ern	erly	ward	wardly
North	ernly	erly	ward	ern	South	ern	erly	ernly	ward
Freeze	ing	est	es		Thaw	ed	ing	s	est
Friend	ly	liness	ship	s	Foe	hood	like	es	

Exercise 201.

Joy	ful	fully	ous	ously	Grief	ous	ously	ing	ousness
Love	ed	ing	able	er	Hate	ed	ing	er	ful
Lag	ed	ing	ard	est	Haste	en	ened	y	ily
Break	ing	er	est	s	Mend	ed	ing	er	est
Cold	ly	ness	er	est	Hot	ly	ness	er	est

Exercise 202.

Cool	ed	ing	er	ness	Warm	ed	ing	th	ly
Cry	ed	ing	er	es	Laugh	ed	ing	able	er
Curse	ed	edly	edness	ing	Bless	ed	edly	edness	ing
Dark	en	ened	ness	est	Light	en	ened	less	ing
Bloom	ed	ing	ingly	est	Fade	ed	ing	ingness	v

Exercise 203.

True*	ly	th	er	est	False	ly	ity	ify	ification
Feast	ed	ing	er	ful	Fast	ed	ing	est	s
Mild	ness	ly	er	est	Fierce	ness	ly	er	est
Frown	ed	ing	ingly	est	Smile	ed	ing	ingly	est
Girl	hood	ish	like	ishly	Boy	hood	ish	ishly	ishness

Exercise 204.

Go	er	ing	est	es	Come	ing	er	est	es
Work	ed	ing	er	est	Play	ed	ing	ful	fully
Rich	ly	ness	er	est	Poor	ly	ness	er	est
Praise	ed	ing	less	er	Blame	ed	able	less	lessly
Rise	en	ing	est	es	Fall	en	ing	est	s

* See Note to Rule I.

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Exercise 205.

Bold	ness	ly	er	est	Coy	ish	ly	ness	est
Slow	ly	ness	er	est	Fast	er	est		
Back	ed	ing	ward	wardness	Front	ed	ing	s	est
Tame	ed	ing	less	ness	Wild	ness	ly	er	est
Right	ly	ed	ful	eous	Wrong	ly	ed	ness	ful

Exercise 206.

Soft	en	ened	ening	ly	Hard	en	ening	ness	est
Soon	er	est			Late	ly	er	est	ness
Teach	er	ing	est	ableness	Learn	er	ed	ing	edly
Thick	en	ened	ly	ness	Thin	ed	ing	ly	ness
Rough	en	ly	ness	est	Smooth	ed	ing	ly	ness

Exercise 207.

Peace	less	fully	fulness	able	War	ed	ing	ior	ioress
Give	en	er	est	es	Take	en	er	est	es
Seek	er	ing	est	s	Shun	ed	ing	er	est
Tight	en	ened	ness	est	Loose	en	ened	ly	ness
Large	ly	ness	er	est	Small	er	est	ness	ish

Exercise 208.

Coax	ed	ing	ingly	er	Drive	en	ing	er	es
Lean	ly	ness	er	est	Fat	en	ened	ness	est
Save	ed	ing	er	est	Waste	ed	ing	ful	fulness
Gloom	y	iness	ier	iest	Cheer	ful	ed	less	lessly
Sparse	ness	ly	er	est	Dense	ly	ity	er	est
Want	less	ed	ing	s	Plenty	ful	fully	ous	ousness

Exercise 209.

Gain	ed	ing	er	est	Lose	ing	er	able	est
Win	ing	er	ingly	est	Lose	ing	er	able	est
Find	ing	er	est	s	Lose	ing	er	able	est
Sweet	en	ly	ness	est	Sour	ed	ness	ly	est
Sweet	er	ened	ening	ness	Bitter	ly	ness	er	est
Clean	er	est	ly	liness	Dirty	er	est	ly	

Exercise 210.

Cheap	en	er	ly	est	Dear	ly	ness	er	est
Sink	ing	er	est	s	Swim	ing	er	s	est
Grave	ly	ity	er	est	Gay	ety	ly	er	est
Bind	ing	er	est	ery	Loose	en	ening	ened	est
Bond	age	ed	ing	s	Free	dom	ly	ness	est
Quiet	ly	ude	ness	est	Noisy	ly			

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Exercise 211.

High	ly	ness	er	est	Low	ly	ness	er	est
Great	er	est	ly	ness	Small	er	est	ness	ish
Fair	ly	ness	er	est	Foul	ness	ly	er	est
Long	er	est	th*	thy*	Short	er	est	ness	ly
Strong	ly	th*	er	est	Weak	ly	ness	er	est

Exercise 212.

Coarse	ly	ness	er	est	Fine	er	est	ly	ness
Gaunt	er	est	ly	ness	Plump	er	est	ly	ness
Sleep	ing	y	iness	ily	Wake	ing	ful	fulness	fully
Sharp	ness	er	est	ened	Dull	ness	er	est	ed
Sharp	ness	er	en	ening	Blunt	ness	er	ed	ing

Exercise 213.

Sane	ity	er	est		Mad	ness	er	est	ly
Wise	ly	er	est	s	Foolish	ly	ness		
Meet	ing	s			Part	ing	s	ed	
Van					Rear	ward			
Pale	ness	er	est	ish	Ruddy	ness	er	est	

Exercise 214.

Ease	ed	ing	s	y	Distress	ed	ing	es	ful
Shame	ed	ing	ful	less	Honor	ed	ing	able	ably
Narrow	ly	ness	er	est	Wide	er	est	ly	en
Unite	ed	edly	edness	ing	Divide	edly	ing	er	able
Combine	ed	ation	ing	er	Sever	ed	ing	ance	al

Exercise 215.

Former	ly				Latter	ly			
Ague	s	ish	ishness	ishly	Fever	et	ish	ishly	ishness
Brother	ly	less	hood	like	Sister	ly	like	hood	s
Idle	ness	y	est	er	Busy	ly	ed	ness	est
Single	ness	y	ed	ing	Double	ed	ness	er	y

Exercise 216.

Father	ed	ing	less	liness	Mother	hood	less	ly	like
Gather	ed	ing	able	er	Scatter	ed	edly	ing	er
Kindle	ed	ing	er	es	Smother	ed	ing	s	
Public	ity	ation	ly	ness	Private	ness	ly	cy	cies
Tidy	ness	ly	er	est	Sloven	ly	liness		

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* Upon receiving this termination, *o* of the radical is changed into *e*; as, length.

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EXERCISE 217.

Winter	s	ed	ing	ly	Summer	s			
Modern	ize	ized	ist	ism	Ancient	ly	ness	s	
Punish	ed	ing	ment	able	Reward	ed	ing	able	ful
Flatter	y	ingly	ing	er	Slander	ously	ous	ing	ed
Supine	ness	ity	ly		Agile	ness	ity		

EXERCISE 218.

Borrow	ed	ing	er	s	Lend	ing	er	s	
Cruel	ty	ly	er	est	Kind	ly	ness	er	est
Humble	ed	ing	ness	er	Exalt	ed	edness	ation	er
Even	ness	ly	er	est	Odd	ly	ness	est	er
Evil	ly	ness			Good	ness	ly	liness	less

EXERCISE 219.

Feeble	y	ness	er	est	Strong	ly	er	est	
Follow	ed	ing	er	s	Lead	ing	er	s	
Heaven	ly	liness	ward	ize	Hell	ish	ishly	ishness	y
Heavy	iness	ly	er	est	Light	en	ened	er	est
Lofty	ly	ness	er	est	Low	ness	ly	er	est

EXERCISE 220.

Pleasure	able	ably	ful	ist	Pain	ful	fully	ed	less
Modest	y	ly			Bold	ness	ly	est	er
Noble	ness	ly	ity	est	Mean	ly	ness	er	est
Sorrow	ful	ed	ing	less	Joy	less	lessness	ful	ous
Woman	ish	hood	ly	ishly	Man	ly	liness	ful	fully

EXERCISE 221.

Virtue	ous	ously	less	ousness	Vice	ious	iously	iate	iated
Overt	ure	ly			Covert	ure	less	ly	
Often	er	est	ness		Seldom	ness			
Frugal	ity	ally			Lavish	ly	ed	ment	ness
Advance	ed	ing	ment	ive	Retreat	ed	ing	er	s

EXERCISE 222.

Sacred	ness	ly			Profane	ity	ness		
Awkward	ness	ly	er	est	Handy	ly	ness	er	est
Fertile	ity	ness	ize	izing	Barren	ly	ness	er	est
Lament	able	ed	ing	er	Rejoice	ed	ing	ingly	er
Pretty	ness	ly	er	est	Ugly	ness	er	est	

EXERCISE 223.

Tardy	ly	ness	er	est	Rapid	ity	ness	ly	est

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Bottom	ed	ing	less	s	Top	ed	ing	less	s
Early	ness	er	est		Late	ness	ly	er	est
Empty	ness	ly	ed	ing	Full	ness	ly	er	est
Limber	ness	est			Stiff	ly	ness	er	est

EXERCISE 224.

Plenty	ful	ous	ously	fully	Scarce	ly	ness	ity	est
Shallow	ly	ness	er	est	Deep	ly	er	est	
Tender	ling	ly	ness	est	Tough	ly	ness	er	est
Begin	er	ing	s		End	less	ing	ed	lessly
Malign	ant	ancy	antly	ly	Benign	ant	antly	ity	ly

EXERCISE 225.

Putrid	ly	ness	ity		Sound	ness	ly	er	est
Augment	able	ation	ative	er	Lessen	ed	ing	s	
Agree	ed	ing	able*	ableness*	Differ	ent	ing	ed	ently
Despair	ful	ing	ed	er	Hope	ful	less	lessly	ed
Mountain	ous	et	s	ousness	Valley	s			

SECTION XIII.

RADICALS ALIKE OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERENT IN FORM AND MEANING.

The object of this Section is to familiarize the mind with those differences in orthography and signification, by which many words, nearly or exactly the same in sound, are distinguished from each other. Here will be seen the utility of *written* exercises. The distinctions to be noted, are such as address themselves to the *eye*, and not to the *ear;* hence the importance of employing that organ chiefly in learning them.

To impress upon the mind the differences of signification between words of this class, the plan, already recommended, of composing sentences† embracing the words defined in the lesson, is by far the most efficient. As the form of the written exercise will be somewhat different from that thus far employed,—some of the radicals being explained by formal definitions, others by terms synonymous which are expanded by suffixes,—a model is given on the page following, that the mode of preparing the written part of the lesson, may immediately appear.

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* Upon adding this suffix, the final *e* of *agree* is not to be rejected.

† The sentences in this Section, however, should always be *in writing*.

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MODEL OF A WRITTEN EXERCISE.—No. 2.

Air	Airless	Aired	Airing	The fluid we breathe; to ventilate.
Heir	Heirdom	Heired	Heiring	One who inherits; to inherit.
Arrear	Arrears	Arrearage		That which remains unpaid.
Arriere				The last body of an army.

Avale	Avaled	Avaling	Avales	Depress	Depressed	Depressing	Depresses
Avail	Availed	Availing	Available	Profit	Profited	Profiting	Profitable

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EXERCISE 226.

Air	less	ed	ing	*The fluid we breathe; to ventilate.*			
Heir	dom	ed	ing	*One who inherits; to inherit.*			
Arrear	s	age		*That which remains unpaid.*			
Arriere				*The last body of an army.*			
Avale	ed	ing	s	Depress	ed	ing	es
Avail	ed	ing	able	Profit	ed	ing	able

EXERCISE 227.

Bail	ed	ing	able	*To set free on security.*			
Bale	ed	ing	s	*To make up in a bale or pack.*			
Bait	ed	ing	s	Lure	ed	ing	s
Bate	ed	ing	s	Lessen	ed	ing	s
Bare	ly	ness		Naked	ly	ness	
Bear	ing	er	s	Support	ing	er	s

EXERCISE 228.

Beach	es	y		Shore	s		
Beech	es	en		*A forest tree.*			
Beat	s	er	ing	Strike	s	er	ing
Beet	s			*An eatable root.*			
Beau	x*	ish		*A man of dress.*			
Bow	s			*An instrument for shooting arrows.*			

EXERCISE 229.

Bight	s			*A small bay; also, one coil of a cable.*			
Bite	s	ing	er	*To seize with the teeth.*			
Blight	ed	ing	s	Blast	ed	ing	s
Blite				*A genus of plants.*			
Bloat	ed	ing	s	Swell	ed	ing	s
Blote	ed	ing	s	*To dry and smoke.*			

EXERCISE 230.

Boar	s	ish		*A male swine.*			
Bore	s	ed	ing	Perforate	s	ed	ing
Bole	ary			*A kind of earth; the body of a tree.*			
Boll	s	ed	ing	*A pod or capsule; to form a pod.*			
Bowl	s	ed	ing	*A wooden ball; to roll; a basin.*			
Break	s	ing	er	*To sever by force.*			
Brake	s	y		*Fern; a tool for dressing flax.*			

EXERCISE 231.

Cede	s	ed	ing	Yield			
Seed	s	ed	ing	*To produce or to shed seed; to sow.*			

* By adding *x*, the plural is formed; and, the word is then pronounced, as if written, *beaus*.

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Ceil	ed	ing	s	*To cover or line the top of a room.*
Seal	ed	ing	s	*To fasten with a seal; an animal.*
Seel	ed	ing	s	*To close the eyes.*

EXERCISE 232.

Cere	ed	ing	ated	*To cover with wax.*			
Sear	ed	ing	s	Burn	ed	ing	s
Seer			s	Prophet	etic	eticaI	s
Sere*				Withered	ness		
Chagrin	ed	ing	s	Vex	ed	ing	es
Shagreen				*A kind of leather made of the skin of a fish.*			

EXERCISE 233.

Choir†	s			*A band of singers.*			
Quire	s			*Twenty-four sheets of paper.*			
Cite	s	ed	ation	Summon	s		
Sight	s	ed	less	*The sense of seeing; a view.*			
Site	s	ed	uate	*A position.*			
Climb	s	ed	ing	Ascend	s	ed	ing
Clime	s			Region	s		

EXERCISE 234.

Coarse	ness	ly	er	*Not fine or soft; rude; gross.*			
Course	ing	ed	er‡	Career	ing	ed	
Creak	s	ed	ing	*To make a harsh grating sound.*			
Creek	s	y		*A small inlet, stream or bay.*			
Dane	s	ish		*A native of Denmark.*			
Deign	s	ed	ing	Condescend	s	ed	ing

EXERCISE 235.

Demean	s	ed	ing	Behave	s	ed	ing
Demesne§	s			Patrimony	es	al	
Dew	s	y	ing	*Moisture; to wet with dew.*			
Due	s	ly	ty	*Owed; a debt or claim.*			
Die	ed	ing	s	Expire	ed	ing	s
Dye	ed	ing‖	s	Color	ed	ing	s

EXERCISE 236.

Fain				Gladly			
Fane	s			Temple	s		
Feign	s	ed	ing	Pretend	s	ed	ing

* Commonly written *sear.*
† Also written *quire.*
‡ The form *courser* is usually applied to a swift horse.
§ Also written *demain.*
‖ See Note, page 45.

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Faint	ness	er	est	Feeble	ness	er	est	
Feint	s			*A false show; a mock assault.*				
Fair	ly	er	est	Handsome	ly	er	est	
Fare	ed	ing	s	*To go; also, food; price of conveyance.*				

Exercise 237.

Feud	s			Quarrel	s			
Feod*	al	ality	ary	*Fief; right to land on condition of service.*				
Flea	s			*An insect.*				
Flee	s	ing		Run	s	ing	er	
Freeze	ing	s		*To congeal with cold.*				
Frieze†	like	ed		*Coarse cloth; a term in architecture.*				

Exercise 238.

Gage	s	ed	ing	Pledge	s	ed	ing	
Guage	s	ed	ing	Measure	s	ed	ing	
Gait	s	ed		*Carriage; manner of walking.*				
Gate	s	ed		*A kind of door.*				
Gibe	s	ed	ing	Sneer	s	ed	ing	
Gybe	s	ed	ing	*To shift a boom sail.*				

Exercise 239.

Glair	ing	ed	y	*The white of an egg; to smear with the white of an egg.*				
Glare	ing	ed	ingly	*To shine with dazzling light.*				
Goar‡	s			*A piece of cloth, wedge-shaped, put in to widen a garment.*				
Gore	y			*Clotted blood.*				
Grate	ed	s		*A range of bars.*				
Great	er	est	ly	Large	er	est	ly	

Exercise 240.

Grease	y	ier	iest	*Soft fat.*				
Greece	ian	ism	ise	*Name of a country.*				
Hail	y	ed	ing	*Drops of frozen rain; to pour down hail.*				
Hale	er	est		Healthy	er	est	ness	
Hair	s	y	iest	*A small filament issuing from the skin.*				
Hare	s			*An animal.*				

Exercise 241.

Heal	s	ed	ing	Cure	s	ed	ing	
Heel	s	ed	ing	*A part of the foot; to heel as a shoe.*				
Hear	ing	er	s	*To perceive by the ear.*				
Here				*In this place.*				

* Generally written *feud* † Sometimes, *frize* ‡ More frequently, *gore*

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Hew	s	er	ing	Cut	s	er	ing
Hue	s			Color	s		

EXERCISE 242.

Hie	ed	ing	s	Hasten	ed	ing	s
High	er	ly	ness	Lofty	er	ly	ness
Hoard	s	ed	ing	Amass	es	ed	ing
Horde	s			Tribe	s		
Hole	y	s		*A cavity, or hollow.*			
Whole	ly*			Total	ly	ity	ness

EXERCISE 243.

Knave	s	ery	ish	*A dishonest person.*			
Nave	s			*The middle part of a wheel; the hub.*			
Knead	s	ed	ing	*To work dough; to intermix by working*			
Need	s	ed	ing	Want	s	ed	ing
Kneel	s	ed	ing	*To fall or rest on the knee.*			
Neal	s	ed	ing	*To temper by heat.*			

EXERCISE 244.

Knight	s	ly	ed	*A title of honor; to create a knight.*			
Night	s	ly	ed	*The time of darkness; darkness.*			
Know	s	ing	able	Understand	s	ing	able
No	wise			*Not any; a word of denial.*			
Leach	es	ed	ing	*To wash, as ashes, by percolation.*			
Leech	es			*A bloodsucker.*			

EXERCISE 245.

Leaf	age	less	let	*Part of a plant.*		
Lief				Willingly.		
Leak	s	ed	age	*To let any fluid in or out; to ooze.*		
Leek	s			*A sort of onion.*		
Lean	er	est	ness	Gaunt	er	est
Lien				*A legal claim.*		

EXERCISE 246.

Leave	s	ing		Quit	s	ing	ed
Lieve				Willingly			
Lie	s	ar	ed	*An untruth; to tell a lie; to rest.*			
Lye				*Water drained through ashes.*			
Liar	s			*One who lies.*			
Lyre	s	ic	ical	*A musical instrument.*			

* Upon adding this suffix, *e* final of *whole* is to be omitted

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EXERCISE 247.

Loan	s	ed	ing	Lend	s	er	ing
Lone	ly	liness	some	Solitary	ly	ness	
Mail	s	ed	ing	*A bag for letters; to arm defensively*			
Male	s			*A he animal.*			
Main	ly			Chief	ly		
Maine				*The name of a State.*			
Mane	s			*Hair on the neck of beasts.*			

EXERCISE 248.

Maize				*Indian corn.*			
Maze	s	y		Labyrinth	s	ian	
Mead	s			*A beverage; also, a meadow.*			
Mede	s	ian		*A native of Media.*			
Meed	s			Reward	s		
Mean	ness	er	est	Base	ness	er	est
Mesne				*Middle; intervening.*			
Mien				*Manner; air; look.*			

EXERCISE 249.

Meat	s			*Flesh for food.*			
Meet	s	ing		*To come together; to join.*			
Mete	s	ing	ed	Measure	s	ing	ed
Mewl	s	ed	ing	Cry	es	ed	ing
Mule	s	ish		*An animal.*			
Might	y	ily	iness	Power	ful	fully	fulness
Mite	y	s		*An insect; anything very minute.*			

EXERCISE 250.

Moat	s	ed	ing	*A deep ditch round a castle; to trench.*
Mote	s			*A fine particle.*
Oar	s	y	ed	*An instrument for rowing; to row.*
Ore	s			*Metal in its fossil state.*
Pail	s	ful		*A wooden vessel.*
Pale	s	ed	ing	*Wan; to make pale.*

EXERCISE 251.

Pain	s	less	ed	Distress	es		ed
Pane	s	less		*A square of glass.*			
Pair	s	ed	ing	*Couple; to join in pairs.*			
Pare	s	ed	ing	Trim	s	ed	ing
Pear				*A kind of fruit.*			
Peace	less	ful	fully	Rest	less	ful	fully
Piece	less	ed	ing	*Part; also, to patch.*			

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EXERCISE 252.

Peak	s	ish		*The top of a hill; a point.*
Pique	s	ed	ing	Offend s ed ing
Peal	s	ed	ing	*To send forth a loud sound.*
Peel	s	ed	ing	*To strip off the skin or bark.*
Peer	s	age	ess	*An equal; a nobleman.*
Pier	s			*The support of an arch.*

EXERCISE 253.

Plain	er	est	ly	*Smooth; also, distinct.*
Plane	er	ed	ing	*A level; a tool in joining; to plane.*
Plait	s	ed	ing	Fold s ed ing
Plate	s	ed	ing	*To overlay with metal.*
Pole	s	ed	ing	*A long stick, or rod; to furnish with poles.*
Poll	s	ed	ing	*The head; to register.*

EXERCISE 254.

Pore	s	ous	osity	*A passage for perspiration; a small opening*
Pour	s	ed	ing	*To issue or cause to issue in a stream.*
Port	s	able	age	*To carry; a harbor.*
Porte	s			*The Turkish Court.*
Pray	s	ed	ing	Implore s ed ing
Prey	s	ed	ing	Plunder s ed ing

EXERCISE 255.

Quean	s			*A worthless woman.*
Queen	s	like		*A female sovereign.*
Rain	s	ed	ing	Shower s ed ing
Reign	s	ed	ing	Rule s ed ing
Rein	s	ed	ing	Curb s ed ing
Raise	s	ed	ing	Lift s ed ing
Raze	s	ed	ing	Subvert s ed ing

EXERCISE 256.

Read	s	er	ing	Peruse s er ing
Reed	s	y	en	*An aquatic plant.*
Reek	s	ed	ing	Smoke s ed ing
Wreak	s	ed	ing	*To take vengeance; to revenge.*
Rhyme	s	ed	ing	*To accord in sound; to make rhymes.*
Rime	s	ed	ing	*Hoar frost; to congeal into hoar frost.*

EXERCISE 257.

Right	ly	ness		Just ly ice
Rite	s	ual	ually	Ceremony es al ally
Wright	s			*An artificer, or workman.*

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Write	s	ing	er	*To form letters with a pen or graver.*
Roam	er	ed	ing	Ramble er ed ing
Rome	an	ish	anize	*The name of a city.*

EXERCISE 258.

Roe	s			*The female of the hart; the spawn of fishes.*
Row	s	ed	er	*To propel by oars; also, a rank.*
Rye				*A kind of grain.*
Wry	ness			*Twisted; crooked.*
Sail	s	ed	ing	*A sheet of canvas; to move by sails.*
Sale	s	able	ableness	*The act of selling.*

EXERCISE 259.

Satire	s	ical	ically	*A poem in which vice and folly are censured.*
Satyr	s			*A silvan deity.*
Sea	s			Ocean s
See	s	ing	er	Behold s ing er
Scene	s	ery	ic	View s
Seine	s	er		*A fishing net.*

EXERCISE 260.

Seam	s	ed	ing	*The joining of two edges; to join by sewing.*
Seem	s	ed	ing	Appear s ed ing
Seignior	s	age	ized	Lord s ship ed
Senior	s	ity		Elder s ship
Sew	er	ed	ing	*To join with a needle and thread.*
Sow	er	ed	ing	Disseminate er ed ing

EXERCISE 261.

Soar	s	ed	ing	Mount s ed ing
Sore	s	ly	ness	*An ulcer; tender to the touch.*
Shear	s	ed	ing	Clip s ed ing
Sheer	ly	er	est	Pure ly er est
Sign	s			Token s
Sine	s			*A geometrical line.*

EXERCISE 262.

Slaie	s			*A weaver's reed.*
Slay	s	ing	er	Kill s ing er
Sleigh	s	ing	ed	Sled s ing
Sley	s	ing	ed	*To part and arrange threads.*
Sleight	s	y	ful	*Artifice; an artful trick.*
Slight	s	ed	ing	Neglect s ed ing

EXERCISE 263.

Sloe	s			*A small wild plum.*
Slow	ly	ness	est	*Not fast; dull.*

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Sole	s	ed		*The bottom of the foot or of a shoe.*
Soul	s	ed	less	*The immortal spirit of man.*
Stair	s			Step s
Stare	s	ed	ing	Gaze s ed ing

EXERCISE 264.

Stake	s	ed	ing	Wager s ed ing
Steak	s			*A slice of meat.*
Steal	s	ing	th	*To take by theft.*
Steel	s	ing	ed	*Iron hardened; to point or edge with steel.*
Stile	s			*Steps for passing an inclosure.*
Style	s	ish	ed	*Manner; mode; to call.*

EXERCISE 265.

Straight	er	en	ened	*Direct; to make straight.*
Strait	s	en	ened	*A narrow passage; distress.*
Suite	s			Retinue s
Sweet	est	en	ish	*Agreeable to the taste.*
Tail	s			End s
Tale	s	ful		Story es

EXERCISE 266.

Taper	s	ed	ing	*A small wax candle; to make smaller.*
Tapir	s			*An animal.*
Tare	s	ed	ing	*Allowance; to find the amount of the tare.*
Tear	s	ed	ing	Rend s ed ing
Team	s	ster		*Horses or oxen yoked together.*
Teem	s	ful	less	*To bring forth; to be full.*

EXERCISE 267.

Tear	s	less	ful	*Water from the eyes.*
Tier	s			Row s
Throe	s			Agony es
Throw	s	ing	ed	Hurl s ing ed
Thyme	y			*A plant.*
Time	ist	ly	less	*The measure of duration; season.*

EXERCISE 268.

Tire	ed	ing	s	Fatigue ed ing ed
Tyre				*The name of an ancient city.*
Toe	s			*One of the extremities of the foot.*
Tow	s	ing		Draw s ing
Toll	s	ed	ing	*A tax or rate; to pay toll.*
Tole	s	ed	ing	Allure s ed ing

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EXERCISE 269.

Vain	er	ly	est	*Empty; proud.*
Vane	s			*A weathercock.*
Vein	s	y	ed	*A blood-vessel.*
Vale	s			*A valley.*
Veil	s	ed	ing	Cover, s ed ing
Vial	s	ed	ing	Bottle s ed ing
Viol	s	ist		*A stringed musical instrument.*

EXERCISE 270.

Wail	s	ed	ing	Lament s ed ing
Wale	s	ed	ing	*Ridge; to mark with stripes.*
Wain	s			Carriage s
Wane	s	ed	ing	Decrease s ed ing
Waist	s			*The middle part of the body.*
Waste	s	ed	ing	Squander s ed ing

EXERCISE 271.

Wait	s	ed	ing	Tarry es ed ing
Weigh	s	y	iness	*Quantity ascertained by the balance.*
Waive	s	ed	ing	*To relinquish; to put off.*
Wave	s	ed	ing	*Billow; to move like a wave.*
Wear	s	ed	ing	*To impair, waste, or consume.*
Ware	s			Commodity es

EXERCISE 272.

Way	s	less		Path s less
Weigh	s	ed	ing	Balance s ed ing
Weak	ly	ness	est	Feeble ly* ness est
Week	ly	s		*Seven days.*
Wean	s	ing		*To put off; to alienate.*
Ween	s	ing		Think s ing

EXERCISE 273.

Wheal	s			Pustule s
Wheel	s	ed	ing	*A circular frame or body; to turn round.*
Hart	s			*A stag or male deer.*
Heart	s	ed	less	*The vital part.*
Mareschal	s			*A commander in chief.*
Marshal	s	ed	ing	*The chief officer in arms; also, to arrange.*
Martial	ism	ist		*Pertaining to war.*

EXERCISE 274.

Altar	s	ist	age	*A place for sacrificial offerings.*
Alter	s	ed	able	Change s ed able

* Upon adding this suffix, drop *le* of the radical.

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Auger	s			*A boring tool.*
Augur	s	y	ate	*One who predicts by omens.*
Ball	s			*A round body a dancing entertainment.*
Bawl	s	ed	ing	*To cry, or shout aloud.*

EXERCISE 275.

Calk	s	er	ed	*To stop the seams or leaks of a ship.*
Cauk	y			*A kind of spar.*
Cork	s	y	ed	*A tree; also, the bark of the tree; to stop.*
Call	s	ed	ing	*To name; summon.*
Caul	s			*A membrane.*
Chord	s	ed	ing	*String of a musical instrument; to string.*
Cord	s	ed	ing	*A small rope; to bind with ropes.*

EXERCISE 276.

Faun	s			*A rural deity.*
Fawn	s	ed	ing	*A young deer; to flatter.*
Gall	y	ed	ing	*The bile; to fret; to chafe.*
Gaul	ish			*A name of ancient France.*
Hall	s			*A court; a large room.*
Haul	s	ed	ing	Drag s ed ing

EXERCISE 277.

Pall	s			*A clock; a covering for the dead.*
Paul	s			*A man's name.*
Pawl	s			*A short bar.*
Talck*	y	ous		*A species of earth.*
Talk	s	ed	ative	*Familiar converse; to converse.*
Wall	s	ed	ing	*To inclose with a wall.*
Waul	s	ed	ing	*To howl, or cry as a cat.*

EXERCISE 278.

Anchor	s	age	ed	*An iron instrument to hold a ship.*
Anker	s			*A liquid measure.*
Anger	s	ed	ing	*Resentment; to provoke.*
Angor	s			*Intense pain.*
Ascent	s			*The act of mounting; an eminence.*
Assent	s	ed	ing	Agree s ed ing

EXERCISE 279.

Bell	s			*A hollow vessel of metal for making sounds.*
Belle	s			*A gay young lady.*
Berry	es			*A small fruit.*
Bury	es	ed	ing	Inter

* Also written *talc* and *talk*

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Berth	s			*A sleeping place in a ship or boat.*
Birth	s			*The act of coming into life.*

EXERCISE 280.

Burrow	s	ed	ing	*To make holes in the ground, as do rabbits.*
Borough	s			*A corporate town.*
Cannon	s	ade	ier	*A great gun.*
Canon	s	ical	ist	*A rule, or law.*
Canvas				*Coarse hempen or flaxen cloth.*
Canvass	es	ed	ing	*To sift; to examine; to seek.*

EXERCISE 281.

Cast	s	ing	er	Throw	s	ing	er
Caste	s			*Tribe, or race.*			
Cell	s	ar*	arage	*A small apartment or cavity.*			
Sell	s	er		*To dispose of for money.*			
Cense	s	er	ed	*Perfume; also, a public tax.*			
Sense	s	ible	itive	*Feeling; perception; reason.*			

EXERCISE 282.

Cent	s	age		*A hundred; a copper coin.*			
Scent	s	ed	ful	Odor	s	ate	ous
Cession	s			*The act of yielding.*			
Session	s			*The act of sitting.*			
Chough	s			*A sea-bird.*			
Chuff	s	y		*A coarse rude clown.*			

EXERCISE 283.

Cingle	s			Girth	s		
Single	ly†	ness	ed	Separate	ly	ness	ed
Concent	ful	ual		Harmony	ous		
Consent	s	ed	ing	Agree	s	ed	ing
Coquet	s	ed	ing	Jilt	s	ed	ing
Coquette‡	s			*A girl who gives false hopes to a lover.*			

EXERCISE 284.

Cousin	s			*A child of one's aunt or uncle.*			
Cozen	s	ed	ing	Cheat	s	ed	ing
Cygnet	s			*A young swan.*			
Signet	s			Seal	s		
Dam	s	ed	ing	*A bank, or wall to obstruct a stream; to dam.*			
Damn	s	ed	ing	Condemn	s	ed	ing

* The form *cellar* is used to signify a room, or place under a building for stores.
† Drop *le* of *single*, upon adding this suffix. ‡ Also, *coquet*.

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EXERCISE 285.

Drachm*	s			*A small weight; an ancient coin.*
Dram	s			*A drink of ardent spirits.*
Draft	s	ed	ing	*Sketch; also, a bill drawn for money.*
Draught	s	ed	ing	*The act of drawing, or of drinking; to draw*
Felloe†	s			*The rim of a wheel.*
Fellow	s	ship		Companion s ship

EXERCISE 286.

Galley	s			*A low, flat-built vessel.*
Gally	es			*A printer's frame, or case.*
Gest	s			Deed s
Jest	s			Joke s
Hip	s	ed	ing	*The haunch; to sprain the hip.*
Hyp	s	ed	ing	*Depression of spirits; to deject.*

EXERCISE 287.

Jam	s	ed	ing	*A conserve of fruits; to wedge in.*
Jamb	s	ed	ing	*The side-piece of a fire place; a supporter*
Joust‡	s	ed	ing	Tilt s ed ing
Just	ly	ness		Right ly ness
Kill	s	ed	ing	*To take away life.*
Kiln	s			*A stove, or furnace for drying or burning.*

EXERCISE 288.

Knab	s	ed	ing	Gnaw s ed ing
Nab	s	ed	ing	Seize s ed ing
Knag	s	y		*A knot in wood; the shoot of a deer's horn.*
Nag	s			*A small horse.*
Knap	s	ed	ing	*To bite; to snap; a protuberance.*
Nap	s	ed	ing	*A short sleep; the down on cloth.*

EXERCISE 289.

Knit	s	ed	ing	*To weave, or unite with needles.*
Nit	s	y	ily	*The egg of a small insect.*
Lessen	s	ed	ing	Diminish s ed ing
Lesson	s	ed	ing	*Task; to teach.*
Levee	s			*A morning assembly of visitors; a causey.*
Levy	es	ed	ing	*To raise, or collect men or money.*

EXERCISE 290.

Limb	s	ed	less	*A member or branch; a border.*
Limn	s	ed	er	Paint s ed er
Mantel	s			*A chimney-piece.*
Mantle	s	ed	ing	*A kind of cloak; to cover, or spread.*

* Also, *dram.* † Also, *felly.* ‡ Also, *just.*

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Metal*	ic	ist	ize	*A mineral substance.*
Mettle	some		ed	*Spirit; courage.*

EXERCISE 291.

Panel	s			*A thin board set in a frame; a jury-roll.*
Pannel	s			*A kind of rustic saddle.*
Pencil	s	ed	ing	*An instrument for drawing or writing.*
Pensile	ness			*Hanging; pendent.*
Plum	s			*A kind of fruit; the sum of* £100,000.
Plumb	s	ed	ing	*To adjust by a lead and line; perpendicular.*

EXERCISE 292.

Rabbet	s	ed	ing	*To joint by lapping the edges of a board.*
Rabbit	s			*A small animal.*
Rap	s	ed	er	Knock s ed er
Wrap	s	ed	er	Fold s ed er
Reck	s	ed	less	Heed s ed less
Wreck	s	ed	ful	*To destroy by dashing on rocks or shoals.*

EXERCISE 293.

Rest	s	ed	ing	*Repose; the remainder.*
Wrest	s	ed	ing	*To twist by force; to pervert.*
Retch	es	ed	ing	*To make an effort to vomit.*
Wretch	es	ed	edly	*A miserable or worthless person.*
Ring	s	ing	er	*To sound; a circle; to fit with rings.*
Wring	s	ing	er	Twist s ing

EXERCISE 294.

Rough	ly	ness	est	*Not smooth; harsh.*
Ruff	s			*A plaited article of dress for the neck.*
Serf	s			*A servant, or slave in husbandry.*
Surf	s			*The swell of the sea that breaks on shore.*
Sun	s	y	less	*The orb giving light and heat to the planets*
Son	s	ship		*A male child.*

EXERCISE 295.

Subtle	ness	er	est	Sly ness er est
Suttle				*The net weight.*
Tong	s			*The catch of a buckle.*
Tongue	s	less	ed	*The organ of speech and taste.*
Travail	s	ed	ing	Labor s ed ing
Travel	s	ed	ing	Journey s ed ing

EXERCISE 296.

Verge	s	ed	ing	*The brink; to tend.*
Virge†	s			*A rod; a mace.*

* Upon adding the suffixes, the final *l* of metal is usually doubled. † Also, *verge*.

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Weather	s	ed	ing	*The state of the air; to air; to endure.*
Wether	s.			*A sheep.*
Choler	ic	icness		Wrath ful fulness
Collar	s	ed	ing	*Something worn round the neck; to collar*

EXERCISE 297.

Profit	s	ed	ing	Benefit	s	ed	ing
Prophet	s	ic	ical	*One who predicts.*			
Tonsil	s			*A gland in the throat.*			
Tonsile				*That may be clipped.*			
Bruit	s	ed	ing	Rumor	s	ed	ing
Brute	s	al	alness	Beast	s	ly	liness

EXERCISE 298.

Crewel	s			*Yawn twisted and wound on a ball.*			
Cruel	ty	ly	ness	Inhuman	ity	ly	
Groom	s			*A person who tends horses; a servant.*			
Grume	s	ous	ousness	Clot	s	y	
Hoop	s	ed	ing	*To bind with hoops, or bands.*			
Whoop	s	ed	ing	Shout	s	ed	ing

EXERCISE 299.

Pool	s			*A small collection of water.*
Poule				*The stakes of parties at game.*
Room	y	iness		*A space or apartment.*
Rheum	y	atic	atism	*Watery matter secreted by the glands.*
Rood	s			*The fourth of an acre; the cross.*
Rude	ly	ness	est	Rough ly ness est

EXERCISE 300.

Bough	s			Branch es
Bow	s	ed	ing	*Bend; an act of respect, or reverence.*
Council	s	or		Assembly es
Counsel	s	or	ed	*Advice; to advise.*
Flour	s	ed	ing	*Meal; to convert into meal.*
Flower	s	less	y	*The blossom of a plant.*

EXERCISE 301.

Foul	er	ness	ly	Filthy	er	ness	ly
Fowl	er	ed	ing	*Bird; to kill fowls.*			
Rout	s	ed	ing	*A rabble; also, to defeat.*			
Route	s			Road	s		
Abel				*A man's name.*			
Able	s	est		Strong	er	est	

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EXERCISE 302.

Anele	s	ed	ing	Anoint	s	ed	ing
Anneal	s	ed	ing	*To heat; to temper by heat.*			
Baron	et	age	ial	*A title of nobility; a peer.*			
Barren	ness	er	est	Sterile	ity	er	est
Battel				*To make fertile; to grow fat.*			
Battle	s	ed	ing	Combat	s	ed	ing

EXERCISE 303.

Beer				*A liquor made of malt and hops.*
Bier	s			*A frame for conveying the dead.*
Bile	ious			Gall y
Boil	s	ed	ing	*To agitate violently with heat; to seethe.*
Boy	s	ish	ishness	*A male child; a youth.*
Buoy	s	ed	ing	*A floating block tied to a weight; to bear up.*

EXERCISE 304.

Breach	es			*The act of breaking; a gap.*
Breech	es			*The lower part of the body.*
Broach	es	ed	ing	*A spit; to spit, or pierce.*
Brooch	es	ed	ing	*A jewel; a breastpin; to adorn with jewels.*
Cauf	s			*A chest to keep live fish in water.*
Cough	s	ed	ing	*A convulsion of the lungs; to cough.*

EXERCISE 305.

Cease	s	ed	ing	Stop	s	ed	ing
Seize	s	ed	ing	Catch	es	ed	ing
Colonel	s	cy	ship	*The commander of a regiment.*			
Kernel	s	ed		*The edible substance in the shell of a nut*			
Cymbal	s			*A musical instrument.*			
Symbol	s	ic	ize	Emblem	s	atic	atize

EXERCISE 306.

Dear	ly	er	est	*Beloved; costly.*
Deer				*An animal.*
Dollar	s			*A silver coin.*
Dolor	s	ous	ific	*Grief; pain.*
Doge	s			*The chief magistrate of Venice.*
Dodge	s	ed	ing	*To start aside.*

EXERCISE 307.

Dose	s	ed	ing	*A certain portion of medicine; to dose.*
Doze	s	ed	ing	Slumber
Dual	ity	istic		*Expressing, or pertaining to two.*
Duel	ist	s	er	*A combat between two.*

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Father	s	ed	ing	*The male parent; also, to adopt.*
Farther	s	ed	ing	Further s ed ing

EXERCISE 308.

Ferrule				*A metal ring, or band.*
Ferule				*An instrument for correcting children.*
Fillip	s	ed	ing	*A jerk of the finger from the thumb.*
Phillip	s			*A man's name.*
Filter	s	ed	ing	*A strainer; to percolate.*
Philter	s	ed	ing	*A love-potion; to excite by love-potions.*

EXERCISE 309.

Fir	s			*A tree.*
Fur	s	ier	ed	*Fine soft hair; to line with fur.*
Gamble	s	ed	ing	*To game, or play for money.*
Gambol	s	ed	ing	Frisk s ed ing
Gentile	ize	ism	ish	Pagan ize ism ish
Gentle	ness	er	est	Meek ness er est

EXERCISE 310.

Grope	s	ed	ing	*To search, or seek by feeling.*
Group	s	ed	ing	Cluster s ed ing
Grisly	ness			Frightful ness
Grizzly				*Somewhat gray.*
Gutter	s	ed	ing	*A channel, or passage for water; to gutter*
Guttur	al	ally	alness	Throat y

EXERCISE 311.

Halo	s			*A luminous circle round the sun or moon.*
Hallow	s	ed	ing	*To make holy.*
Hoarse	ly	er	ness	*Having a harsh, rough voice or sound.*
Horse	s			*An animal.*
Idle	s	ed	er	*Unemployed; to be unemployed.*
Idol	s	ize	ism	*An image worshiped as a deity.*
Idyl	s			*A short pastoral poem.*

EXERCISE 312.

Key	s			*That which serves to lock and unlock.*
Quay*	s			*A mole, or wharf.*
Ketch	es			*A kind of ship.*
Catch	es	ed	ing	Seize s ed ing
Lac				*A resinous substance.*
Lack	s	ed	ing	Want s ed ing

* Also, *key.*

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EXERCISE 313.

Loam	s	y	ed	*Rich unctuous earth; to cover with loam.*
Loom	s			*A weaver's machine.*
Lord	s	ed	ing	Domineer s ed ing
Laud	s	ed	ing	Praise s ed ing
Manor	s	ial		*The estate or jurisdiction of a lord.*
Manner	s	ly	ism	*Mode; mein; peculiar way.*
Manna				*A gum, or honey-like juice.*

EXERCISE 314.

Mark	s	ed	ing	*A line; also, to make marks.*
Marque				*License for reprisals.*
Medal	s	ist*	ic*	*A coin, or piece of metal in the form of coin.*
Meddle	s	ed	ing	Interfere s ed ing
Missal	s			*A mass-book.*
Missile	s			*That may be thrown, or sent.*

EXERCISE 315.

Order	s	ed	ing	Regulate s ed ing
Ordure				*Dung; filth.*
Palate	s	able	al	*The roof of the mouth; taste.*
Pallet	s			*A small bed.*
Pearl	s	ed	y	*A gem; a speck on the eye.*
Purl	s	ed	ing	*To murmur, as a brook.*

EXERCISE 316.

Pedal				*Pertaining to the foot.*
Peddle	er	ed	ing	*To be busy in trifles; to deal in small wares*
Pendant	s			*A jewel hanging from the ear; a small flag.*
Pendent	ce	cy		*Hanging; depending.*
Pillar	s	ed		Column s ar
Pillow	s	ed	ing	*A cushion for the head; to rest on.*

EXERCISE 317.

Pistil	s			*The part of a flower that receives the pollen.*
Pistol	s	et		*A small hand gun.*
Pistole	s			*A gold coin of Spain.*
Place	s	ed	ing	*Position; locality; to put in a place.*
Plaice	s			*A flat fish.*
Pointal	s			Pistil s
Pointel	s			*Something on a point; a pencil.*

* Upon adding this suffix, the final *l* of *medal* is usually doubled.

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EXERCISE 318.

Portion	s	ed	ing	*Part; to parcel.*
Potion	s			*A draught, or drink.*
Price	s	ed	ing	*The value set or demanded; to value.*
Prize	s	ed	ing	*Something taken by adventure; to rate.*
Reason	s	less	er	*The faculty of discerning and judging.*
Raisin	s			*A dried grape.*

EXERCISE 319.

Regal	ly	ity		Royal	ly	ty	
Regale	ment	ed	ing	Refresh	ment	ed	ing
Rigor	s			*Strictness; severity.*			
Rigger	s			*One who rigs vessels.*			
Serge				*A kind of woolen cloth.*			
Surge	s	y		Billow	s	y	

EXERCISE 320.

Serrate	ed	ion	ure	*Indented on the edge, like a saw.*
Cerate	ed			*An ointment made of wax and oil.*
Skull	s			*The bone inclosing the brain.*
Scull	s			*A small boat; a shoal of fish.*
Sleave	s	ed	ing	*The entangled part of thread; also, to sley.*
Sleeve	s	ed	less	*The part of a garment that covers the arm.*

EXERCISE 321.

Sorrel				*A plant of a sourish taste; a faint red.*
Sorel				*A buck of the third year.*
Statue	s			Image s
Statute	s	ory	able	Law s ful
Surcle	s			*A shoot; twig.*
Circle	s	et	ed	*A round figure; a ring.*

EXERCISE 322.

Tract	s	ate	ation	*A region; a treatise.*
Track	s	less		*Trace; vestige.*
Tomb	s	less	ed	*A monument over a grave; to bury.*
Tome	s			Volume s
Urn	s	ed	ing	*A kind of vase; to put in an urn.*
Earn	s	ed	ing	*To gain by labor.*

EXERCISE 323.

Vary	es	ed	ing	Alter	s	ed	ing
Very	ty	ly	est	True	th	ly	est
Vassal	s	age		*A dependant; a serf; a slave.*			
Vessel	s			*A cask, or utensil for holding liquids; a ship.*			

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SECTION XIV.*

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND CONTINUED.

Exercise 324.

Analyze,	to resolve a compound into its elements.	ed	ing	†ist
Annalize,	to write annals; to narrate.	ed	ing	†ist
Ascetic,	a recluse; a hermit.	s	ism	
Ascitic,	dropsical.	al		
Asperate,	to make rough.	ed	ing	ion
Aspirate,	to pronounce with full breath.	ed	ing	ion

Exercise 325.

Auricle,	the external ear; an appendage of the heart.	s	ar‡	arly
Oracle,	something uttered by supernatural wisdom.	s	ar‡	arly
Binacle,	a compass-box.	s		
Binocle,	a kind of telescope.	s		
Butteris,	an instrument for paring the hoofs of horses.			
Buttress,	a prop, or support; to prop.	es	ed	ing

Exercise 326.

Calendar,	a register of times; an almanac; to register.	s	ed	ing
Calender,	to smooth by pressing between rollers.	s	ed	ing
Capital,	principal; a large letter; the top of a column.	s	ly	ize
Capitol,	the edifice occupied by the legislature.	s	ian	ine
Cavalier,	a horseman; a knight; brave; haughty.	s	ly	ness
Caviler,	one who cavils; a captious disputant.			

Exercise 327.

Centaury,	the name of a plant, and a genus of plants.	es		
Century,	a hundred; a company of 100 men.	es	al	ate
Cetaceous,	pertaining to the whale; of the whale kind.			
Setaceous,	pertaining to bristles; bristly.			
Character,	a mark or letter; that which distinguishes.	ize	ism	ed
Caricature,	a distorted representation; to represent ludicrously.	ist	s	ed

Exercise 328.

Chronical,	relating to time; continuing a long time.			
Chronicle,	to register events in the order of time.	er	ed	ing
Cilicious,	consisting of hair.			
Silicious,	pertaining to silex; flinty.			

* For the mode of preparing the written exercise in this Section, see model, p. 85.

† Upon adding *ist*, drop *ze* and *ize* of *analyze* and *annalize*.

‡ Upon adding *ar* and *arly*, insert the letter *u* between *c* and *l* of the radical thus, auricular.

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Cognation, relationship; kindred.
Cognition, knowledge derived from experience.

Exercise 329.

Colation,	the act of straining liquor.	s		
Collation,	the act of laying together; a gift; a repast.	s		
Complement,	that which completes; the full quantity.	al	s	
Compliment,	an expression of civility; praise.	al	ally	ary
Confidant,*	one intrusted with secrets.	s		
Confident,	trusting, relying, fully assured; bold.	ce	ial	ly

Exercise 330.

Corporal,	relating to the body; the lowest officer of infantry.	ly	ity	
Corporeal,	having a body; not spiritual.	ly	ist	
Deformity,	the state of being deformed; ugliness.	es		
Difformity,	irregularity of form.	es		
Dependant,*	one sustained or appointed by another.	s		
Dependent,	hanging down; subject to; at the disposal of.	ce	cy	

Exercise 331.

Descension,	the act of going down; descent.	s			
Dissension,	disagreement; strife.	s			
Deviser,	one who contrives, or invents; a contriver.	s			
Devisor,	one who grants, or gives by will.	s			
Divisor,	the number that divides.	s			
Elector,	one who elects, or has the right of choice.	s	al		
Electre,	amber.†	ic	icity	ify	

Exercise 332.

Elision,	the act of cutting off a vowel.				
Elysian,	pertaining to Elysium; very delightful.				
Elicit,	to draw out; to bring to light.	ed	ing	ation	
Illicit,	not allowable; unlawful.	ly	ness	ous	
Emanant,	issuing, or flowing from.				
Eminent	high; exalted in rank or office; conspicuous.	ce	ly	cy	

Exercise 333.

Empirical,	experimental; versed in experiments.	ly		
Empyrical,	containing the combustible principle of coal.			
Empyreal,	formed of pure fire, or light; pure; refined.			
Imperial,	relating to an empire or emperor; royal.	ist	ty	ized

* *Confidant* and *dependant* are often, and more correctly written, confident, dependent.

† "By friction, amber becomes strongly *electric;* from which property originated the name and science of electricity, ηλεκτρον [*electron*], being the Greek word for *amber*." Ency Amer., vol. i., p. 24.

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Exercise,	to exert; to train; to use.	ed	ing	er
Exorcise,	to adjure by a holy name; to expel evil spirits.	ed	ing	er

Exercise 334.

Factitious,	made by art; artificial.			
Fictitious,	feigned; imaginary.	ly	ness	
Finary,*	the second forge at the iron mills.	es		
Finery,	show; showy articles of dress.			
Formally,	according to form, or rule; stiffly; precisely.			
Formerly,	in time past; heretofore.			

Exercise 335.

Glutinous,	having the nature of glue; viscous.	ness		
Gluttonous,	having the nature of a glutton; greedy.	ly		
History,	a narrative of past events; description.	ic†	ic, ly	an
Histrion,	a stage-player, a theatrical performer.	ic	ical, ism	
Honorary,	pertaining to, or conferring honor.			
Onerary,	pertaining to, or comprising a burden.			

Exercise 336.

Humeral,	pertaining to the shoulder.			
Humoral,	pertaining to, or proceeding from humors.			
Imminent,	impending; threatening.	ce		
Immanent,	inherent; intrinsic; internal.	cy		
Incision,	a cutting into; a wound.	s		
Insition,	a setting in; an insertion, or grafting.	s		

Exercise 337.

Ingenious,	possessing genius; having skill or aptitude.	ly	ness	
Ingenuous,	frank; fair; open; candid.	ly	ness	
Intension,	the act of stretching, or straining.	s		
Intention,	design; purpose; aim.	s	al	ally
Licorice,	a root of a sweetish taste.			
Lickerish,	dainty; delicate in the choice of food.	ly	ness	

Exercise 338.

Lineament,	feature; form; outline.	s		
Liniment,	ointment.	s		
Literal,	pertaining to the letter; not figurative.	ly	ity	ist
Littoral,	pertaining to the shore.			
Millenary,	a thousand years; consisting of a thousand.			
Millinery,	articles made by milliners; as, bonnets, &c.			
Millionary,	pertaining to, or consisting of millions.			

Exercise 339.

Monetary,	pertaining to money; pecuniary.			

* Also, *finery*

† Upon adding *ic* and *ically*, drop the final *y* of *history*.

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Monitory,	tending to warn or advise; advising.	al		
Ordinance,	a law; a rule, or appointment.	s		
Ordnance,	cannon; artillery.			
Ordonnance,	the disposition of figures in a picture.			
Orison,	a prayer; supplication.	s		
Horizon,	the line which bounds the view.	tal*	tality	tally

Exercise 340.

Partition,	that which separates; to separate.	s	ed	ing
Petition,	an earnest request, or prayer; to solicit.	s	ed	ing
Passable,	that may be passed; tolerable.	ness	ly	
Passible,	susceptible of feeling.	ness	ity	
Populace,	the common people; the multitude.			
Populous,	full of people, or inhabitants.	ness		

Exercise 341.

Potable,	that may be drank; drinkable.	ness		
Portable,	that may be easily carried.	ness		
Precedent,	going before; anterior; an example.	ce	ed	s
President,	one who presides over others with authority.	s	ial	ship
Presentment,	the act of presenting.	s		
Presentiment,	a previous notion or impression.	s		

Exercise 342.

Principal,	chief; the head; a sum of money at interest.	s	ity	ly
Principle,	an original cause; foundation; rule of action.	s		
Radical,	pertaining to a root; a primitive word.	s	ly	ity
Radicle,	the germ of the root; a young root.	s		
Reticule,	a small net; a small bag of net-work.	s	ar	ated
Ridicule,	contemptuous laughter; to deride.	s	ous	ed

Exercise 343.

Salvation,	the act of saving; deliverance.			
Salivation,†	the act of salivating.			
Spiritous,	partaking of the nature of spirit; refined.	ness		
Spirituous,	containing spirit; ardent.	ness		
Stationary,	fixed; not progressive or retrogressive			
Stationery,	articles sold by stationers, as pens, &c.			

Exercise 344.

Subtilty,	thinness; fineness.	es	
Subtlety,	artfulness; cunning.	es	
Tarrier,	one who tarries or delays.	s	
Terrier,	a dog that follows his game under ground.	s	
Vertical,	being at the zenith.	ly	ness
Vortical,	having a whirling motion.		

* The *t* before the suffixes, is merely euphonic.

† See note on Salivate, page 111.

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MODEL OF A WRITTEN EXERCISE.—No. 3.

Annu,	A year.	Annual	Annually	Annuity	Annuitant	Annuals
Annul,	A ring.	Annular	Annulary	Annulet	Annulated	
Arbor,	A tree; a shrub,	Arborist	Arborary	Arboreous	Arboret	Arborescent
Audi,	To hear.	Audible	Audibleness	Audibly	Audition	Auditive
Barbar,	Rude; savage.	Barbarity	Barbarous	Barbarously	Barbaric	Barbarian

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SECTION XV.

The variations of meaning produced by the union of suffixes with radicals, may, in this section, perhaps, be better observed than in any of the preceding, since the primitive, for the most part, is here made to undergo a greater number of modifications. Here, also, will be found some words having numerous and widely different applications, affording opportunity for many remarks, critical and explanatory, which can be made nowhere with so great advantage as in the recitation room. The first exercise of this series, except some derivative forms omitted for want of room, is presented on the page preceding. The pupil will, of course, introduce *all* the derivatives in his written exercise

Exercise 345.

Annu,	a year.	al	ally	ity*	itant	als†	alize	alized	alist
Annul,	a ring.	ar	ary	et	ated				
Arbor,	a tree; a shrub.	ist	ary	eous	et	escent	escence	ator	ize
Audi,‡	to hear.	ible	ibleness	ibly	ition	itive	itor	itory	ence
Barbar,	rude; cruel; savage.	ity	ous	ously	ic	ian	ism	ize	ousness

Exercise 346.

Beau,	fair; pleasing to the sight.§	ty	tiful	tifully	tifulness	tify	teous	teously	tifier
Cale,	to be warm; to be hot.	fy	fied	enture‖	id	idity	oric¶	orific	fying
Certi,	certain; sure.	tude	fy	fying	fied	ficate	fication	fier	
Cone,	a solid body, circular at the base, and ending in a point.	ic	ical	ically	ics	oid	icalness	oidic	oidical
Dei,	God; the Supreme Being.	ty	ism	ist	istical	fic	fical	fy	fier

* The form *annuity* signifies *the thing* [see Note, page 18] *which* is annual, and is applied to an allowance of money, payable yearly.

† Upon adding the last four suffixes, drop the final letter [*u*] of the radical. *Annals* signifies a narrative of events in the exact order of time, or years.

‡ Besides the forms given in the text, we have *audit,* which means, *to hear and examine accounts.*

§ *Beau,* separately as a noun, signifies *a man of dress.* See Exercise 228.

‖ *Calenture* is a fever incident to persons in hot climates.

¶ The form *caloric* signifies heat, or the principle of heat.

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Exercise 347.

Dent,*	a tooth.	ate	ated	icle	iculated	oid	ist	ition	ize
Dubi,	doubtful.	ous	ously	ousness	ety	osity	itable	itancy	itation
Eth,	manner, or custom; moral.	ic	ical	ically	ics				
Ethn,	a nation; the heathen.	ic	ical	icism					
Fall,	to deceive; to be false.	acious	aciously	aciousness	acy	ible	ibility	ibly	ency

Exercise 348.

Fict,	to form or shape; to feign.	ile	ion	itious	itiously	itiousness	ive	ious	
Fruct,	fruit.	escence	ify	ification	uation	uous	ified	ifying	ifies
Fulmine,	to thunder; to utter with power.	ate	ated	ating	ation	ates	atory	ant	
Gem,	a bud; a precious stone.	ation	ule	y	eous	ary	osity		
Gemin,	double; twain; a pair.	ate	ated	ating	ation	ous	y	ates	i†

Exercise 349.

Gland,	a secreting substance, or organ.‡	ule	ular	ulation	ulosity	ulous	ers§	ered	
Gloss,	a comment; a superficial lustre.	ary‖	arial	arist	ator	er	ist	y	ze¶
Grain,**	a seed; a corn; a minute particle.	ary	ule	ular	ulary	ulate	ulated	ulating	ulation
Hellen,	a Greek.	ic	ism	ize	ized	izing	ist††	istic	istically
Herb,	a plant with a succulent stalk.	aceous	age	al	alist	ary	elet	less	y

* The simple form *dent* is used also to express a gap or notch; a hollow or depression; and, as a verb, it means, *to make* a dent.

† *Gemini*, the Twins,—one of the signs of the Zodiac.

‡ Literally *any kernel-fruit;* as, an acorn.

§ *Glanders* is a disease in horses,—a running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose.

‖ A *glossary* is a vocabulary, in which are explained the obscure or obsolete terms of an author.

¶ Upon adding *ze*, drop the *ss* of the radical; thus, *gloze.* This word signifies literally to put *a gloss* upon, i. e. *to palliate by specious comments, or explanations;* and, hence, also, *to flatter.*

** Upon adding the suffixes, the *i* of grain is to be omitted.

†† The name *Hellenist* was applied to a Jew who used the Greek language in devotional exercises.

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Exercise 350.

*Hospit,**	a guest; a host.	ate	ated	ating	al†	able	ableness	ably	ality
Hyem,	winter.	ate	ated	ating	ates	ation	al		
Idea,‡	a mental image; thought.	ate	ated	ating	al	alize	alized	ally	alism
Ident,	the same.	ic	ical	ically	icalness	ify	ifying	ification	ity
Ign,	fire.	ite	ited	ition	itible	ify	ified	eous	escent

Exercise 351.

Leper,	one infected with the leprosy.	ous	ously	ousness	osity	osy§			
Lubric,	smooth; slippery.	ate	ated	ating	ates	ity	ator	ous	ant
Magnet,	the lodestone.	ic	ically	icness	ism	ics	icalness	ize	izer
Magni,	great; large.	fy	fied	fying	fier	fiable	fic	ficent	tude
Milit,	a soldier.	ate	ated	ating	ant	ancy	ary	arily	

Exercise 352.

Morbus,‖	a disease; sickness.	id	idness	ific	ose	osity			
Mucus,‖	a slimy fluid;	id	idness	ous	ousness	ulent	ilage¶	ilaginous	
Mund,	clean; pure.	ify	ified	ifying	ifies	atory	ification	ificative	
Mund,	the world.	ane							
Nectar,	the fabled drink of the gods.	eal	ean	ed	eous	ine	ous	ize	y**

* This word means literally *a stranger, or foreigner.* By an easy transition, it came also to signify *one who visits or is visited, entertains or is entertained.* In the first three derivative forms above, the *former* application is found, while the rest afford instances of the *latter.*

† *Hospital* is used to signify a place for the reception of indigent persons, who are sick or infirm.

‡ Before adding the suffixes, drop the final letter [*a*] of this word.

§ A loathsome cutaneous disease.

‖ Drop the final letters, *us,* of this word, before adding the suffixes

¶ This form means *a slimy, or viscous mass.*

** *Nectary* is used to designate the melliferous part of a flower.

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Exercise 353.

Nidus,*	a nest.	ificate	ificated	ificating	ification	ulation†			
Nitre,	saltpetre.	y	ous	ify	ified	ifying	ification	ic	ated
Nomad,	one leading a roving pastoral life.	ic	ize	ized	izing	izes			
Noct,	night.	urn‡	ule‡	uary‡	urnal				
Nymph,	a goddess of woods and mountains.	ean	ical	ish	like	ly	s		

Exercise 354.

Opal,	a beautiful stone.	ine	ize	ized	izing	escent	escence		
Ov,	an egg.	al	ate	ated	ary	arious			
Palm,	the inner part of the hand; a tree.	ar	ated	y	er§	ary§	ister§	istry	
Peec,	to sin; to do wrong.	ability	able	adillo‖	ant	ancy			
Pisc,	a fish.	ine	ation	ary¶	es¶				

Exercise 355.

Perpetu,	continuous; unending.	al	ally	ate	ates	ating	ative	ation	ity
Petre,	a rock; a stone.	an	ify	ified	ifying	escent	escence		
Prism,	something *sawn* or *cut*;** an optical glass.	atic	atical	ically	y	oid	atoidal		
Pulver,	powder, or dust.	able	ate	ated	ize	ized	ous	ulent	ulence
Ram,	a bough, or branch.	ify	ifies	ified	ifying	ification	ous	eous	

* Drop the final letters, *us*, of this word, before adding the suffixes.

† *Nidulation* signifies the time of remaining in the nest.

‡ *Nocturn* signifies a religious service by *night; noctule*, a large species of *bat; noctuary*, an account of what passes in the night.

§ *Palmer* means one returned from the Holy Land, bearing in his hands branches of palm; a pilgrim:—*palmary* signifies, *deserving of the palm*, i. e. *excellent, chief, principal*:—*palmister* is one who pretends to tell fortunes by observing the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

‖ *Peccadillo* is a slight offense; a petty trespass.

¶ *Piscary*, the right to fish in the waters of another;—*pisces*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign in the Zodiac.

** This is the primary import of the word *prism;* which, however, is now restricted to a solid having its ends similar, equal and parallel, and its sides parallelograms.

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Exercise 356.

Rete,	a net.	icle	icule*	icular	iculate	iculated	iculation		
Rhetor,	a teacher of Rhetoric.	ic†	ical	ically	ician	icate	icated	ize	ized
Rostrum,‡	a beak; a stage, or platform.	al	ate	ated					
Sal,	salt.	ite	ited	ine	inous	ify	ified	ifying	ifiable
Sapon,	soap.	aceous	ary	ify	ified	ifying	ification		

Exercise 357.

Skeptic,§	one who doubts; an infidel.	al	ally	alness	ism	ise	ised	ising	
Scoria,‖	dross; recrement.	ous	aceous	fy	fied	fying	fication		
Secul,	an age, or generation; the world.	ar	arly	arness	arity	arize	arized	arizing	arization
Spic,	a sharp point; an ear of corn.	ular	ulate	ulated	ulating	ulates			
Spine,	a thorn; the backbone.	y	ous	osity	escent	al	et¶		

Exercise 358.

Sponge,**	a porous marine substance.	y	iness	ious	ed	ing	es	er
Stoic,	relating to the Stoics;†† austere.	al	ally	alness	ism			
Sugil,	to beat black and blue; to defame.	ate	ated	ating	ation	ed	ing	
Tabe,	a gradual wasting away.	fy	fied	fying	fies	id	idness	
Talmud,	a book of Jewish laws and traditions.	ist	istic	ic	ical			

* See Exercise 342, page 84.

† The suffix *ic* is here equivalent to, or put for *ics, the art, science or doctrine of.* Rhetoric is the science of speaking with force, elegance and propriety.

‡ The final letters, *um,* of this word, must be dropped upon adding the suffixes.

§ Also, *Sceptic.*

‖ Omit the final *a,* before adding the suffixes.

¶ *Spinet* is a place where thorns or briars grow.

** Also written *spunge.*

†† A sect of philosophers, so called from the place, [στοα] a public *porch,* or *portico,* in Athens, where Zeno, the founder of their system, taught his disciples.

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Exercise 359.

Techn,	art.	ic	ical	ically	icality	icalness	ics		
Tepe,	to be somewhat warm.	id	idness	idity	fy	fied	fying	fies	
Torre,	to dry, or parch; to burn.	id	idness	fy	fied	fying	fies		
Type,	a mark, or figure; to prefigure.	ic	ical	ically	icalness	ify	ified	ifying	ifies
Trepan,	an instrument for perforating the skull; *to* trepan.	ed	ing	er	s				

Exercise 360.

Vegete,	quick; vigorous.	ate*	ated	ative	ativeness	ation	ive	ous	able
Vend,	to sell.	ed	ing	er	ee	ible	ibility	ition	ue†
Venene,	poisonous.	ose	ate	ated	ating	ates	ation		
Vermi,	a worm.	cule	cular	culous	culate‡	culated	culating	celli‡	
Vesic,	a bladder; a blister.	ant	le	ular	ate	ated	ating	ation	atory

Exercise 361.

Verd,	green; fresh; spring-like.	ant	ancy	ure	urous	erer§	eror		
Vine,	a plant that yields grapes.	aceous	y	ed	er	ery‖	tner‖	try	tage‖
Virtue,¶	force; efficacy; moral goodness.	ous	ously	less	ousness	al**	ally	ality	ate
Vitr,	glass.	eous	eousness	ify	ified	ifiable	escent	escence	escible
Vulner,	a wound.	ate	ated	ating	ates	ation	able	ary	

* *Vegetate* is, to *make* or *become* quick, or vigorous in growth, i. e. to sprout; to germinate; to shoot up.

† The form *vendue* signifies a public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

‡ To *vermiculate,* is to form work by inlaying, in such manner as to resemble the motion of a worm:—*vermicelli* is a name applied to a paste rolled in the form of little worms, and used in soups.

§ A *verderer,* or *verderor* is an officer in England, having charge of the King's forest.

‖ *Vinery,* a structure raised for the support of vines, and for exposing them to artificial heat:—*vintner,* a dealer in wines:—*vintage,* the *produce* of the vine for the season, or the *time* of gathering the grapes. Upon adding *tner, try,* and *tage, e* final of the radical is dropped.

¶ We have, also, the form *virtu,* which signifies, a love of the fine arts; a taste for things curious or antique: whence the derivatives, *virtuoso,* virtuosoship.

** *Virtual,* being *in effect,* i. e. real.

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SECTION XVI.*

Exercise 362.

Abandon	ed	ing	er	ment	Desert	ed	ing	er	ion
Abeyance					*Awaiting in law; something in reversion*
Academy	ist†	ic	ically	ism	School‡	ar	astic	astically
Acumen§	ate	ated	ating	ation	*A sharp point; quickness of intellect.*
Adamant	ine	ean			*A stone of extreme hardness; diamond.*
Adipose					Fat	er	est	ness	y
Alabaster					*A kind of white marble.*
Alacrity					*Promptness; briskness.*

Exercise 363.

Albino	s				*A person unnaturally white.*
Alchemy‖	ical†	ist	istical	ize	*Art of changing base into precious metals*
Alcohol	ic	ize	ized	ization	*Pure, or highly rectified spirit.*
Alembic	s				*A vessel used in distilling.*
Algebra	ic	ical	ically	ist	*A sort of universal arithmetic.*
Alkali	es	ine	escent¶	ize	*A salt that neutralizes acids.*
Allegory	ic†	ically	ist	ize	Parable**	ic	ically
Almanac	s				Calendar	s

Exercise 364.

Alphabet	ic	ical	ically	arian	*The letters of a language duly arranged.*
Amalgam	ate	ated	ating	ation	*A mixture of mercury with another metal.*
Amaranth	ine				*A flower that never fades.*
Ambrosia††	al	an	ac		*The fabled food of the gods; a dainty.*
Amethyst	ine				*A precious stone of a violet color.*
Ammonia††	ac	acal			*A volatile alkali; a drug.*
Amulet	s				*A charm against evil or mischief.*
Anchovy	es				*A small fish used for sauce.*

Exercise 365.

Ancillary					*Pertaining to a maid-servant.*
Anemone					*The wind-flower.*
Antimony	al	ous	ated		*A mineral substance.*
Appanage					*Lands assigned to younger children.*
Aquiline					*Belonging to the eagle; hooked.*
Arable					Tillable.
Araneous					*Like a cobweb.*
Arbiter	ate	atrix	ament	able	Umpire

---

* For the form of the written exercise, see Model 2, page 62.
† Before adding the suffixes, drop the final *y* of the radical.
‡ Drop one *o* of school, upon adding the suffixes.
§ The *e* in *acumen*, becomes *i* in the derivatives; thus, acuminate.
‖ Also written alchimy and alchymy.
¶ Drop the final *i* of alkali, upon adding *escent*.
** Between *b* and *l* of *parable*, insert an *o* in the derivative forms; thus, parabolic
†† The final *a* is to be dropped, upon adding the suffixes.

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Exercise 366.

Aroma	tic	tize'	tous	tization	*The principle of fragrance in plants.*
Arquebuse	ier	ade*			*A hand gun; a caliver.*
Arsenal	s				Armory es
Arsenic	al	ate	ated	ous†	*A mineral poison.*
Artery	es	al			*A vessel conveying blood from the heart*
Arthritis‡	ic	ical			*A disease of the joints; as, the gout.*
Artillery					Ordnance
Aruspice§	y	es			Augur y ε · ial

Exercise 367.

Asphaltum‖	ic	ite			Bitumen‖ ous ate ated ize
Assassin	ate	ated	ation	ator	*A secret murderer.*
Assemble	ed	age	s	ing	Congregate ed ion s ing
Asylum					*A place of refuge; a sanctuary.*
Asthma	tic	tical			*Shortness of breath; dyspnœa.*
Attitude	s				Posture s
Attorney	s	ship			*An agent, specially in law business.*
Audaci	ity	ously	ousness		Bold nessly er est

Exercise 368.

Aurora				*The dawn of day.*
Auspice	ious	iously	iousness	*An omen from birds; protection; favor*
Auxili	ary	atory	aries	Aid ant s
Avalanche	s			*A snow-slip; a mass of sliding snow.*
Avarice	ious	iously	iousness	Cupidity
Average	s	ed	ing	*A medial sum; to reduce to a medium.*
Axillar	y			*Pertaining to the arm-pit.*
Bacchanal	s	ian		Reveler s

Exercise 369.

Bachelor	s	ship		*One who has not been married.*
Badinage				*Light, or playful talk.*
Bagatelle				*A trifle.*
Balcony	es			Gallery es
Balderdash	ed	ing	es	*A jargon of words; to adulterate*
Baluster	ed	ade¶	s	*A small column, or pilaster.*
Barbecue	s	ed	ing	*A hog or other animal roasted whole.*
Barnacle	s			*A shell-fish often found on the bottom of ships; a species of goose.*

Exercise 370.

Bastinade**	s	ing	ed		Cudgel s ing ed
Bayonet	s	ing	ed		*A dagger fixed to a musket; to bayonet.*

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* *Arquebusade* signifies the shot, or discharge of an arquebuse; also, a distilled liquor for a wound or bruise.

† Upon adding *ous*, drop the final letter [*c*] of *arsenic*.

‡ The last *two* letters of this word, are to be omitted upon adding the suffixes.

§ Also, *haruspice*.

‖ In the derivative forms, the *e* in bitumen, is changed into *i*; as, bituminous.

¶ *Balustrade* is a *row of balusters*.

** Also, *bastinado*.

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Beleaguer	s	ed	ing	er	Besiege s ed ing er
Bistoury	es				*A surgical instrument for incisions.*
Boisterous	ly	ness			*Loud; furious.*
Bombasin					*A slight stuff made of silk and worsted*
Bucanier*	s				Pirate s cy ical ically
Bucolic	s	al			*A pastoral poem.*

EXERCISE 371.

Bulletin	s			*An official report; a notice.*
Cabaret	s			Tavern s
Cabinet	s			*Closet; select council; set of drawers*
Cadaverous	ness			*Like a dead body; ghastly.*
Calamity†	ous	ously	ousness	Disaster ous ously ousness
Caliber‡	s			*The bore of a gun; capacity.*
Calico				*Cotton cloth, white or printed.*
Caliginous	ness			Dark ness

EXERCISE 372.

Calomel					*A preparation of mercury.*
Calumet	s				*An Indian smoking pipe.*
Calumny	ous	ously	ated	atory	Slander ous ously ed
Camerate	ed	ing	ion		Arch ed ing
Canister	s				*A small basket; a box, or case.*
Cannibal	s	ly	ism		*One who eats human flesh.*
Canopy	es	ed	ing		*A covering over the head; to canopy.*
Cantillate	s	ed	ing	ion	Chant s ed ing

EXERCISE 373.

Caparison	s	ed	ing		*Trappings; to deck with trappings.*
Capill	ary§	aceous	ament§		*A hair.*
Caravan	s	sary‖			*A company, or body of travelers.*
Carbuncle	s	ed	ar¶		*A red gem; a pimple; an ulcer.*
Carcanet	s				*A chain, or collar of jewels.*
Cardinal**	ly				Principal ly
Carminative					*Expelling wind; a medicine.*
Carpenter		s	y		*A builder of houses, or ships.*

EXERCISE 374.

Carrion			*Dead and putrefying flesh.*
Cartilage	inous		Gristle y
Caruncle	ar¶	ated¶	Tubercle ar¶ ous¶
Caseous			*Having the nature of cheese.*
Castanet	s		*A small shell of ivory or wood, to keep time with in dancing.*

---

* Also, *bucaneer.* † Drop the final *y* here, before adding the suffixes.

‡ Also, *calibre.*

§ *Capillary*, hair-like, i. e. *minute;* also, a fine tube, or vessel:—*capillament*, a fine thread, filament or fibre. ‖ *Caravansary*, a kind of inn for caravans.

¶ Upon adding this suffix, insert *u* before *l* of the radical; thus, carbuncular.

** *Cardinal* is also the name of an officer, next in rank to the Pope

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Castigate	ed	ing	ion	or	Chastise	ed	ing	ment	er
Caval	ry*	ier*	ierly	cade*	*A horse.*				
Celebrate	ed	ing	or	ion	Praise	ed	ing	er	

EXERCISE 375.

Celery					*A species of parsley, used as a salad.*
Celibate	cy				*Single life.*
Cemetery	es				*A place of interment.*
Cephalic					*Pertaining to the head.*
Cerebral					*Pertaining to the brain.*
Ceremony	es	al	ally	ous	Rite es ual ually
Cespitous†	itious				Turfy
Chameleon	ize	ized	izing		*An animal of the lizard kind, subject to changes of color.*

EXERCISE 376.

Champion	s	ess			Combatant s
Chancellor	s	ship			*Judge of a court of equity; a president.*
Chanticleer	s				*A clear, or loud crower; a cock.*
Chaperon‡	s	ed	ing		*A hood worn by knights of the garter.*
Chariot	s	eer	ed	ing	*A half-coach; to convey in a chariot.*
Charlatan	s	ry	ical		Empiric s ism al
Chevalier	s				Knight s hood ly
Chivalry§	ous				*Knighthood; valor.*

EXERCISE 377.

Cheveril	ize‖	ized	izing		*A kid, or leather of kid-skin.*
Chiliad¶	ast				*A thousand; the millennium.*
Chimera§	s	ical	ically		*A fabulous monster; a wild notion*
Chocolate					*A preparation of the cocoa-nut.*
Christian	ity	ize	ly	ism	*Pertaining to Christ.*
Chrysalis					*The form of certain insects, as butterflies, before they become winged.*
Cicatrix**	ize††	ized	ization	izant	*A scar.*
Cicerone					*A guide, who explains curiosities.*

EXERCISE 378.

Cinnamon			*The inner bark of a species of laurel*
Citadel	s		Fortress es
Clandestine	ly	ness	Secret ly ness
Clavated			*Club-shaped.*
Climacter	ical	ic	*A critical period, or year in human life.*

* *Cavalry*, troops on horseback;—*Cavalier*, a horseman; also, gay; *haughty*; *Cavalcade*, a procession on horseback.

† Remove *ous*, before adding the other suffix.

‡ As a verb, *chaperon* is to attend a lady in public.

§ Drop the *last* letter of this word, upon adding the terminations.

‖ *Cheverilize*, to make pliable as kid leather.

¶ The *last two* letters of this word, are to be omitted, upon adding another termination.

** Also, *cicatrice*. The termination, *ix*, is to be omitted, before the suffixes are added.

†† *Cicatrize*, is to heal, or skin over.

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Cochineal					*An insect used in dyeing scarlet.*
*Cochlea**	ate†	ated	ary		*A screw; literally, a snail*
Cohobate	ed	ing	ation		*To distill repeatedly.*

EXERCISE 379.

Colonade	s					*A range of columns.*
Colony*	ize	ist	ized	ization		*A body of people drawn from their native land, to dwell in a province.*
Colossus‡	al	ean				*A statue of gigantic dimensions.*
Columbary	es					*A dove-cot.*
Columbine	s					*A genus of plants.*
Comitial						*Relating to popular assemblies.*
Condiment	s					Seasoning s
Contrary	ety	ly	ness	ous		Opposite ness ly

EXERCISE 380.

Conundrum	s					*A sort of riddle or jest.*
Copula*	ate	ative				*That which unites; a tie.*
Coriander						*A genus of plants.*
Cormorant	s					*A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.*
Corollary	es					Inference s
Corridor	s					*Gallery round a building.*
Coruscate	ed	ing	ation	ant§		Flash ed ing
Corybantic						*Inflamed like the Corybantes.*‖

EXERCISE 381.

Corymb	ous	ulous	ated		*A top, head, or cluster.*
Cosmetic¶					*Beautifying; that which beautifies*
Cosmic¶	ly				*Relating to the world, or universe.*
Coterie	s				Association s
Cothurnate**	ated				*Buskined; relating to tragedy.*
Cotillon	s				*Kind of dance; tune for a cotillon.*
Cremation					*A burning.*
Crenate	ed				Notched

EXERCISE 382.

Crepitate	ed	ing	ation		Crackle ed ing
Crepuscule††	ar	ous	ine		Twilight
Cretaceous					Chalky ness
Cucullate	ed				Hooded

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* Drop the *last* letter of this word, upon adding another termination.

† Cochleate, having the form of a screw; spiral.

‡ The *last two* letters of this word, are to be omitted, upon adding another termination.

§ Drop *ate* of coruscate, before adding *ant*.

‖ Priests of Cybele, who, during their festivals, acted as if delirious or mad.

¶ *Cosmetic* and *cosmical* are both from κοσμος, (*cosmos*)—a Greek word, which means *order, regularity, ornament;* and which, since these qualities are found in perfection in the system of the world, thence came to signify, also, *the world; the universe.*

** *Cothurnus* is the Latin name of a sort of buskin, reaching to the middle of the calf, and having very thick soles of cork, worn by the ancient tragic actors.

†† Also, *crepuscle.*

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Cucumber					*The name of a plant and its fruit.*
Cucurbit	aceous				*A gourd; a chemical vessel.*
Culinary					*Pertaining to the kitchen.*
Culmen*	ate	ated	ates	ation*	*The top; the highest point.*

EXERCISE 383.

Cultivate	ed	ing	or	ion	Till ed ing er
Culverin	s				*A species of ordnance; a cannon.*
Cupola	s				Dome s
Cupreous					Coppery
Curmudgeon	ly	s			*A miser; a churl.*
Custody	al				Guard ing
Cyclops†	ean	ic			*Fabled giants, having but one eye in the forehead*

EXERCISE 384.

Cylinder	ic	ical	oid	aceous	*A long circular body.*
Daffodil‡	s				*A plant of the genus narcissus*
Damascene	s				Damson
Dandelion					*A plant.*
Debenture					*A certificate of debt, or of a claim.*
Debonair	ity	ly	ness		Courteous ness ly
December					*The last month in the year.*
Denizen	ed	ing	s		Citizen ize ized izes

EXERCISE 385.

Diaper	s	ed	ing		*Figured linen cloth; to variegate.*
Diary	es	ist	an		Journal s ist
Diurnal	ly				Daily
Didactic	ally	al			Instructive ly
Didapper	s				*A diving-bird.*
Dilettante	i§				*A lover, or promoter of the fine arts.*
Disciple	ship	ine‖	inary	able	Pupil age
Domestic	ate	ated	ally	ation	*Pertaining to home.*

EXERCISE 386.

Domicile¶	iary	ed	iate	iating	*An abode; a fixed residence.*
Dotterel	s				*A kind of bird.*
Duenna	s				Governess es
Dynam	ic	ical	ics		*Strength; power.*
Dynast	ic	y			Sovereign ly ty
Delicate	cy	ly	ously**	ousness	Dainty ness ly

* The *e* of culmen becomes *i* in the derivatives; as, culmination. This last word is often used to signify the transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude. † Drop the final letter of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

‡ We have, also, *daffodilly* and *daffodowndilly.*

§ *Dilettanti* is the plural.

‖ The form, discipline, implies *instruction* coupled with *order;* hence, as a verb, it signifies, to *instruct and govern; to regulate by training.*

¶ Also written *domicil.*

** Drop *ate* of *delicate,* before adding *ous* and *ousness*

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Ebony	ize	ized	izing	*A heavy, hard, black wood.*
Echinus	ate*	ated		*A hedge-hog; a prickly shell-fish*

EXERCISE 387.

Eclaircise	ed	ing	ment†		Explain	ed	ing	ation†	
Edacı	ity	ous			Greedy	ness			
Edible					Eatable				
Edema	tous	tose	tic		*A dropsical swelling.*				
Egotist‡	ical	ism§			*One who says much about himself.*				
Elastic	ity	al			Springy	ness			
Element	al	ary	ality	arily	*A first principle; an ingredient.*				
Elephant	ine				*The largest of quadrupeds.*				

EXERCISE 388.

Elixate	ed	ing	s	*To extract by boiling.*
Elixir	s			*A tincture; quintessence; a cordial.*
Embargo	ed	ing	es	*Prohibition, or to prohibit from sailing*
Embassy	ador‖			*A solemn message; a public function.*
Embrasure	s			*An opening in a wall for cannon.*
Emerald	s			*A precious stone, green in color.*
Emery	es			*A mineral used in polishing steel*
Emetic	al	ally		Vomit ive

EXERCISE 389.

Emulate	ed	ing	ion	ous§	Rival	ed	ing	ry	
Encomium	ast¶	astic¶			Panegyric	ist¶	ical¶		
Enigma	tist	tically	tical	tic	Riddle	er	ingly		
Environ	ed	ing			Surround	ed	ing		
Epicure**	ean	eanism	ism	ize	*One given to luxurious living.*				
Epulary	ation§				Festive ity				
Epulotic					*Cicatrizing; a healing substance.*				
Eremite	s	age	ical		Hermit	s	age	ical	

EXERCISE 390.

Eruginous		*Pertaining to copper, or rust of copper*
Eschalot		*A species of onion or garlic.*
Esculapian		*Pertaining to Æsculapius;†† medical*
Esotery	ic	*Privacy; secrecy.*

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* The final letters [*us*] of *echinus*, are to be omitted in the derivatives. *Echinate* signifies, set with prickles.

† These word are written *eclaircissement—explanation.*

‡ We have, also, the form *egoist*, which is used to designate a person who doubts, or affects to doubt, the existence of every thing but *himself.*

§ Upon adding this suffix, the last *three* letters of the radical are to be dropped

‖ Also, *ambassador.*

¶ Upon adding this suffix, the last *two* letters of the radical are to be dropped.

** This word is from Epicurus, the name of an ancient philosopher, who is said to have taught, that all happiness lies in the free indulgence of sensual appetites.

†† The fabled god of the healing art

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Esplanade					*The open space in front of a citadel.*				
Estimate	ed	ing	ive	or	Rate	ed	ing	er	
Estivate	ed	ing	al*		Summer	ed	ing		
Estovers					*Necessaries allowed a tenant by law*				

EXERCISE 391.

Etesian					*Periodical; occurring at stated times*				
Etiquette†					*The forms of civility.*				
Etymon	s				*A primitive word.*				
Euctical					*Supplicatory; thanksgiving.*				
Examen	e‡	ation	er	able	*A test; an inquiry.*				
Exchequer					*A court in England, having in charge the public revenue; a treasury.*				
Exemplar§	ary	ariness	ify	ification	Example	s			
Exoteric	al				*External; public.*				

EXERCISE 392.

Exotic					*Foreign; a foreign plant or tree.*				
Extraneous					*Foreign; not pertaining to a thing*				
Extrinsic	ally	al			External	ly			
Facinorous	ness				*Wicked in the extreme.*				
Family	ar‖	arity	arize	arly	*A household; a race.*				
Fanfaron	ade				Blusterer§	ing			
Farrier	y				*A horse-shoer; also, a horse-doctor*				
Ferruginous					*Partaking of iron.*				

EXERCISE 393.

Farthingale	s				*A hoop to spread the petticoat.*				
Fastidi	ous	ousness	osity	ously	*Aversion; disdain; disgust.*				
Fastigiate	ed				*Roofed; narrowed to the top.*				
Favillous					*Like ashes; ashy.*				
February					*The second month in the year.*				
Fedity					Baseness				
Felicity	ous	ously			Bliss	ful	fully		
Felicitate	ed	ing	ion		Congratulate	ed	ing	ion	

EXERCISE 394.

Femoral					*Belonging to the thigh.*				
Feneration					Usury				
Fenestral					*Belonging to windows.*				
Ferial§	ation				*Pertaining to holydays.*				
Ferocious	ly	ness			Fierce	ly	ness		
Festuc	ous	ine¶			*A straw.*				

* Upon adding this suffix, the last *three* letters of the radical are to be dropped.
† Also, *etiquet.*
‡ *Examine,* is to *make* a test, search or inquiry. Note that the *e* of examen becomes *i* in the derivatives.
§ Upon adding the suffixes, the last *two* letters of this word are to be dropped
‖ *Familiar,* pertaining to a family, i. e. *intimate.*
¶ The form *festucine,* signifies *straw-colored.*

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Fil	aceous	ament	amentous		*A thread; a fibre.*
Fimbriate	ed	ing			Fringe ed ing

Exercise 395.

Fistula*	ar	ous	ate	ated	*A reed; a pipe; an anal disease.*
Flagellate	ed	ing			Flog ed ing
Flagelet†	s				*A small flute.*
Flagitious	ly	ness			Atrocious ly ness
Fluctuate	ed	ing	ion	ant‡	Undulate ed ing ion ary‡
Flummery					*A sort of jelly; fulsome flattery*
Forinsecal					*Foreign; alien.*
Formidable	ness	ly§			Dreadful ness ly

Exercise 396.

Fornicate	ed	ion	or	ing	*To commit lewdness.*
Fortuitous	ly	ness			Accidental ly ness
Fratern	al	ity	ize	ization	Brotherly hood
Friable	ity				*Easy to be crumbled.*
Fricassee	ed	ing			*To dress in fricassee.*‖
Frivolous	ly	ness	ity‡		Trifling ly ness
Frument	aceous	arious	ation	¶ y ¶	*Corn, or grain.*
Fruticous					Shrubby

Exercise 397.

Fulgurate	ed	ing	ion		Flash ed ing
Fuliginous	osity‡	ly			Sooty ness
Fundament	al	ally			*Foundation; the lower part of the body*
Funer	al	eal	ate	ation	Burial
Fustigate	ed	ing			Cudgel ed ing
Gabardine	s				*A coarse upper garment.*
Galaxy					*The milky way; also, any splendid assemblage.*
Galeated					Helmeted

Exercise 398.

Gallimafia					Nonsense
Gallimaufry	es				*A hotch-potch; a medley.*
Galloway	s				*A horse of small size, bred in Galloway.*
Galvanism	ist‡	ic‡	ize‡	ized‡	*A species of electricity, discovered by Galvani.*
Gargarism	ized‡		izing‡		Gargle ed ing
Garrison	ed	ing			*A fortress; to put troops in a fortress*

* Drop the final letter of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

† Also, *flageolet.*

‡ Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, upon adding this suffix.

§ Here drop the last *two* letters of the radical. See Rule XIV.

‖ A *fricassee* is an article of food, made by cutting up chickens rabbits, or the like, and dressing them in strong sauce.

¶ *Frumentation*, a giving out, i. e. largess, of grain to the people; —*Frumenty*, an article of food made of wheat boiled in milk.

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Garrulous	ity*				Talkative	ness
Gasconade	ed	ing			*A noted trait of the Gascons, i. e. boasting; to boast.*	

EXERCISE 399.

Geneva					*A distilled spirituous liquor; gin.*	
Geniculate	ed	ing	ion		*To joint, or knot.*	
Germinate	ed	ing	ion	ant*	*To sprout; to bud.*	
Gigantic	al	ean†	ine†		*Pertaining to a giant; immense.*	
Glaci	ous	al	ate	ation	Ice	y
Gladi	ator‡	atorial	ate‡		*A sword.*	
Gondola	ier†				*A flat-bottomed boat used at Venice.*	
Gordian					*Pertaining to Gordius,§ i. e. intricate*	

EXERCISE 400.

Gossamer	y				*The down of plants; a very thin cob web.*	
Gramineal	ous†				Grassy	
Gridiron	s				*A sort of grate for broiling fish or flesh.*	
Grimalkin					*An old cat.*	
Guaranty‖	ed	ing	es		Warrant	ed ing s
Gubernate	ed	ive	ion	orial	Govern	ed ing ment mental
Guillotine¶	ed	ing			*A machine for beheading; to behead.*	
Gymnasium	tic*	tics*	tically*		*A place for athletic exercises.*	

EXERCISE 401.

Haberdasher	y				*One who deals in small wares.*	
Habergeon					*Armor to defend the neck and breast.*	
Halibut					*The name of a large flat fish.*	
Hallelujah	s				*A song of praise and thanksgiving.*	
Hallucinate	ed	ing	ion		*To blunder; to err.*	
Harbinger	s				Forerunner	s
Harlequin	s	ed	ing		*A buffoon; to play the buffoon.*	
Harmony	ously	ical	ize	ist	Concord	antly ant

EXERCISE 402.

Hebdomad	s	al	ary		Week	s ly
Hebete	ate	ated	ation	ude	*Dull; blunt.*	
Hecatomb	s				*A sacrifice of a hundred oxen.*	
Heder	al	aceous			Ivy	ed
Hegemonic	al				Ruling	
Hegira					*The era of Mohammed's flight from Mecca.***	

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* Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, upon adding this suffix.

† Upon adding this suffix, drop the last *two* letters of the radical. Drop, also, the final *a* of gondola, before the suffix.

‡ *Gladiator*, a sword-player: a fencer. The ancient gladiators were men, who engaged in brutal combats for public entertainment:—*gladiate*, signifies, shaped like a sword.

§ Gordius, an ancient king of Phrygia, made a knot in the harness of his chariot, so intricate, that an Oracle, it is said, promised the empire of Asia to him, that could untie it.

‖ Also, *guarantee.*

¶ This machine derives its name from that of its inventor. ** July 16, A. D. 622.

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Hellebore	ism*	*The name of certain plants.*
Hepatic	al	*Pertaining to the liver.*

Exercise 403.

Heresy	tic†	tical†	tically†		
Hermeneutic	al	ally	ics†		*Interpreting; explanatory.*
Hermetic	al	ally			*Chemical; perfectly close or tight*
Hiatus†	ion†				*A gap; an opening.*
Hibern	al	ate	ated	ation	Winter y ed ing
Hibernia	an‡	cism‡			Ireland
Hidalgo	s				*A Spanish nobleman.*
Hobgoblin	s				*Apparition; a spectre.*

Exercise 404.

Hodiernal					*Of, or pertaining to, this day.*
Holyday§	s				*A festal day; a day of rest.*
Homily	es	ist‡	etical‡	etic‡	Sermon s izer
Hurricane	s				*A violent storm of wind.*
Hyacinth	ine				*A genus of plants; also, a gem.*
Hyena	s				*A fierce quadruped.*
Hygeian					Healthy
Hypnotic					Somnific

Exercise 405.

Hysterics‖	ic	ical			*Nervous fits peculiar to women.*
Iambus‖	ic¶	ics¶			*A poetic foot.*
Idiom	atic	atical	atically		*Peculiar mode of expression.*
Idiot	ish	ical	ically	ism**	Fool ish ishly
Imagine	ed	ing	er	able	Conceive ed ing er able
Imbecile	ity	itate	itated		Weak ness en ened
Imbricate	ed	ion			*Formed like a gutter-tile; tiled.*
Imitate	ed	ing	or	ion	Copy ed ing ist

Exercise 406.

Impannel	ed	ing	s		Enroll ed ing s
Inchoate	ly	ed	ion	ive	*Begun; also, to begin.*

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* *Helleborism*, a medical preparation of hellebore.

† Before adding the suffixes, drop the last *two* letters of this word.

‡ The *last* letter of the radical is to be omitted, before adding this termination.

§ Also, *holiday*.

‖ Drop the last two letters of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

¶ An Iambus, or Iambic, consists of one short and one long syllable. Iambics, (*the plural*,) are verses composed of short and long syllables in alternate succession.

** The form *idiotism* is sometimes used to signify *a peculiarity of expression*, i. e. an idiom;—sometimes, *mental weakness*, i. e. folly; idiocy. To explain this, we have only to recollect, that *idiot* and *idiom* are both from the Greek ἰδιος; [*idios*; *proper; peculiar; private. Idiot* [ἰδιωτης] was applied to a *private* person, as opposed to one in office or otherwise publicly engaged; thence, naturally enough, to one *inexperienced*, or *ignorant* of business affairs; and, finally, to a *simple, silly, foolish* person, to which last signification, the word is, in English, confined.

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Indigene	ous				*A native of a place.*					
Inimical					Hostile					
Instaurate	ed	ing	ion	or	Reform	ed	ing	ation	er	
Instigate	ed	ing	ion	or	Incite	ed	ing	ment	er	
Insulate	ed	ing	ion	or*	Isolate	ed	ing	ion		

Exercise 407.

Integer	al	ity	ant	ate	*Whole; entire.*					
Intenerate	ed	ing	ion		*To make tender.*					
Interest	ed	ing			Concern	ed	ing			
Interim					*The mean time.*					
Internal	ly				Interior	ly				
Interpret	ed	ing	er	ation	Explain	ed	ing	er	ation†	
Intestine	s	al			Inward	s	ly			
Intimate	ed	ing	cy	ly	*To hint; also, familiar.*					

Exercise 408.

Intrinsic	al	ally			*Internal; also, real; inherent.*					
Inveigle	ed	ing	ment	er	Entice	ed	ing	ment	er	
Irascible	ness	ity			Irritable	ness	ity			
Irony					*A mode of speech, in which what is said, is the opposite of what is meant.*					
Irritate	ed	ing	ion	ory	Provoke	ed	ing	ation‡	ative‡	
Isagogic	al				Introductory					
Italic	ise§	ised	ising	s	*Italian; also, a kind of letter, or type.*					
Itinerate	ed	ing	ant‖	ary‖	Journey	ed	ing			

Exercise 409.

Ivory					*The tusk of an elephant.*
Jacobin¶	ic	ize	ized	ism	*A violent revolutionist.*
Janitor	s				*A door-keeper.*
Janizary	es	an			*One of a body of Turkish foot-guards.*
January					*The first month of the year.*
Jehovah					*The Supreme Being; God.*
Jubilee**	ant	ation			*A rejoicing, or time of rejoicing.*
Jugular					*Pertaining to the throat.*

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* *Insulator* is chiefly applied to a substance that prevents the communication of the electric fluid, i. e. a non-conductor.

† Written, *explanation.*

‡ The *k* in *provoke* is changed into *c*, in this word.

§ *Italicise* is to print in italics,—a sort of inclining letters first used in Italy.

‖ Upon adding this termination, drop the last *three* letters of the radical.

¶ The Jacobins are said to have been so named, from their place of meeting, which was a monastery of the monks called Jacobines, that is, friars of the order of the Dominicans.

** The great Jubilee, in commemoration of the wonderful deliverance from the oppressions of Egypt, was celebrated among the Jews every fiftieth year. This year brought a general release of all debtors, slaves, and even of lands and other possessions which, by sale or otherwise, had passed out of the hands of the original possessors. Reject the *ee*, upon adding the suffixes.

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Exercise 410.

Kilderkin	s					*A small barrel.*			
Labial	ate*	ated*				*Pertaining to the lips.*			
Labyrinth	ian	s				Maze	y	s	
Lachrym	ary	able	al	atory†		Tear	ful		
Laconic‡	al	ally	ism			Concise	ly	ness	
Lamina§	able	ar	ate	ated		*A thin plate, or scale.*			
Lancinate	ed	ing	ion			Lacerate	ed	ing	ion
Lascivious	ly	ness				Wanton	ly	ness	

Exercise 411.

Lassitude						Weariness			
Lateritious						*Having the nature of bricks*			
Latitant	cy	ation‖				*Lying hid, or concealed.*			
Laudanum						*Tincture of opium.*			
Laureate	ed	ing	ion¶			*Laureled; also, to crown with laurel*			
Legacy	es	ator‖	atee‖	atary‖		Bequest	s		
Legerdemain						*Slight of hand; trick.*			
Legitimate	ly	cy	ion	ness		Lawful	ly	ness	

Exercise 412.

Leviathan						*An immense water animal.*			
Levigate	ed	ing	ion			*To polish; also, to pulverize.*			
Libidinous	ly	ness	ist‖			Lewd	ly	ness	
Library	an					*A collection of books; place for books*			
Licentiate	s					*One who is licensed.*			
Licentious	ly	ness				Dissolute	ly	ness	
Lieutenant	s	cy	ship			*A deputy; one next, or second in rank.*			
Lippitude						*Bleariedness; soreness of eyes.*			

Exercise 413.

Litany	es					*A form of prayer for public worship.*			
Litigate	ed	ing	ion	ious‖		*To contest in law.*			
Liturgy**	es	ic	ical			*A formulary of public prayers.*			
Lixivium††	al	ous	ate	ation		Lye			
Loricate	ed	ing	ion			*To plate over.*			
Lucubrate	ed	ing	ion	ory		*To study or compose by candle-light.*			
Lumbago§	inous					*A pain in the loins and back.*			
Luxury	ous	ousness	ate	ant‖		*Voluptuousness; a dainty.*			

Exercise 414.

Macaroni	ic					*A kind of edible paste; a droll; a fop.*			
Macerate	ed	ing	ion			*To make lean.*			

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* *Labiate* signifies *lipped*, or lip-like; as, a labiate corol, in Botany. Before adding *ate* and *ated*, drop the suffix *al* of labial.

† *Lachrymatory*, a vessel designed for the preservation of tears.

‡ The inhabitants of ancient Laconia cultivated brevity of speech with so great assiduity, that the term, *laconic*, came forcibly to signify *concise, pithy, pointed.*

§ Drop the *last* letter of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

‖ Upon adding this termination, drop the last *three* letters of the radical.

¶ *Laureation* is applied to the act of conferring University degrees

** See Note to Rule XI.

†† Drop the last *two* letters of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

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Machinate	ed	ing	ion	or	Contrive	ed	ing	ance	er	
Madrigal	s				*A little pastoral poem.*					
Magazine					*A store-house; a repository.*					
Magister	ial	ate*	atic	acy	*A master.*					
Magnesia†	an				*A white alkaline earth.*					
Mahogany					*A very hard and beautiful wood.*					

Exercise 415.

Mohammed‡	an	anize	anism	*A celebrated false prophet of Arabia.*				
Majesty§	ic	ical	ically	Grandeur				
Malady	es			Disease	s			
Malapert	ly	ness		Saucy	ly	ness		
Malison	s			Malediction	s			
Malleate	ed	ing	ion	able‖	*To hammer out.*			
Mandarin	s			*A Chinese magistrate, or governor.*				
Mandible	s	ar¶		*The jaw.*				

Exercise 416.

Manducate	ed	ing	ion	ory	Masticate	ed	ing	ion	ory	
Mania	ac†	acal			Madness					
Manifest	ed	ing	ly	ness	Clear	ed	ing	ly	ness	
Manœuvre	ed	ing			Manage	ed	ing			
Mantiger	s				*A large monkey, or baboon.*					
Mantua					*A lady's gown, or dress.*					
Marasmus					*A wasting away of the flesh; atrophy.*					
Margarite					Pearl					

Exercise 417.

Marital				*Relating to a husband.*
Marmalade				*The pulp of quinces boiled with sugar.*
Marmoset	s			*A little monkey.*
Martingal	s			*Curb-strap fastened to a horse's girth.*
Masculine	ly	ness		*Male; also, strong; robust.*
Masquerade**	s	ed	ing	*An assembly of persons masked.*
Massacre	s	ed	ing	Murder s ed ing
Mathematics†	al	ally	ian	*The science of quantity.*

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*. In adding *ate*, *atic*, and *acy*, Rule XIII. applies. The form *magistrate*, designates an officer invested with executive or judicial powers.

† Drop the *last* letter of this word in forming the derivative.

‡ Mohammed, or, as the name is commonly written, *Mahomet*, commenced his wonderful career of imposture in the early part of the seventh century. He passed for a prophet, honored of Heaven with extraordinary revelations to mankind; and, partly by artifice, but chiefly by force, succeeded in establishing a sort of mongrel system of belief and practice,—Pagan, Jewish and Christian, which, to this day, forms the religion of a great part of the eastern world.

§ See Note to Rule XI.

‖ Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, upon adding this termination.

¶ Written, mandibular.

** *Masquerade*, as a verb, is to assemble in masks; to go in disguise.

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Exercise 418.

Matutine	al				*Pertaining to the morning; early.*
Matriculate	ed	ing	ion		*To enroll; to admit to membership*
Mausoleum*	s	an			Monument s al
Maxillar	y				*Pertaining to the jaw.*
Maximum					*The greatest amount.*
Meander†	s	ed	ing	ian	*A winding course; to wind.*
Mechan	ist	ism	ic	ics‡	*A machine; an engine.*
Mediocre	ity	al	ist		*Middling; middle rate.*

Exercise 419.

Medullar	y				*Pertaining to, or consisting of marrow*
Melior	ated	ating	ation	ity	Better ed ing ment ness
Mendacious	ty§				*Lying; false.*
Mendicant	s	cy	ity§	ate§	Beggar s y
Mephitic	al				*Foul; noxious.*
Mercenary	ly	ness	es		*Venal; hired; also, a hireling.*
Mercury‖	al	alist	fy‖	fication‖	*One of the ancient gods; a planet quicksilver.*
Milit	ia¶	ate¶	ant	ary	*A soldier.*

Exercise 420.

Millesimal					*The thousandth.*
Miniate	s	ed	ing	ure**	*To color or tinge with vermilion.*
Minimum					*The smallest amount.*
Mirador	s				Balcony es
Mitigate	ed	ing	ion	ive	Soften ed ing
Moiety	es				Half es
Molasses					Treacle
Morocco					*A fine kind of leather.*

---

* Artemisia, wife of Mausolus, an ancient king of Caria, whose death had rendered her extremely disconsolate, erected, in honor of her husband, one of the noblest monuments of antiquity. The monument was called *Mausoleum*,—a name ever since applied to any splendid sepulchral structure.

† This word is from *Mœander*, an ancient river of Asia Minor, remarkable for its intricate turns and windings.

‡ *Mechanics*, the science of motion, or of moving forces; *literally*, the science of machines.

§ Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, upon adding this suffix.

‖ The leading office of Mercury, though many and various he had, was that of messenger of the other gods. He is usually represented as having a winged cap [*petasus*] and winged sandals, [*talaria*,] with which he could perform their errands with the greatest celerity. Hence the application of his name to the metal *quicksilver*, in allusion to its *volatility*;—to one of the *planets*, because of its *speed*;—and to *sprightly qualities*, as belonging to one born under the influence of that planet. *Mercurify* is to obtain mercury from metallic minerals: *mercurification*, the act of mixing with quicksilver.

¶ The form *militia*, literally signifies *soldiery*, but is now restricted to bodies of men, enrolled, and trained in military movements, though not brought into actual service in war, except in cases of emergency. *Militate* is, *to serve as a soldier*, i. e. to fight; to war; to oppose.

** *Miniature*, a small painting or delineation; a small portrait.

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EXERCISE 421.

Mosquito*	es				*A kind of stinging fly, or gnat.*
Mountebank	s	ery			Quack s ery
Mulatto	es				*One whose parents are a white and a black.*
Mulberry					*The fruit of a tree of the genus morus*
Muliebrity					Womanhood.
Muria†	ate‡	ated	atic		*Strong brine, or pickle.*
Mussulman	s	ish			Mohammedan s
Mutilate	ed	ing	ion	or	*To cut off; to cut short; to maim.*

EXERCISE 422.

Myriad	s				*The number of ten thousand.*
Myrmidon§	s				*A rude soldier; a desperate ruffian.*
Mystery	ous	ously	ousness	es	*A secret; something hidden.*
Narcotic	al	ally	ness		Torporific al ally
Nausea†	ate	ated	ous	ousness	*Sickness at the stomach; loathing.*
Necessary	ly	ity‖	itate‖	itous‖	*That must be; indispensable.*
Negotiate	ed	ing	able‖	ant‖	*To transact business; to treat with.*
Nemorous	al‖				Woody

EXERCISE 423.

Nepotism¶					*Favoritism to relatives.*
Nolition					Unwillingness
November					*The eleventh month of the year.*
Novenary	es				*The number nine.*
Novercal					*Pertaining to a step-mother.*
Nugacity	ious‖				*The quality of being trifling; futility*
Numismatics					*The science of coins and medals.*
Nummary	ular‖				*Pertaining to coin or money.*

EXERCISE 424.

Nundinary	al‖	ation‖			*Pertaining to a fair, or market day.*
Obelisk					*A square stone, gradually diminishing from the base to the summit.*
Oblivion	ious‖				Forgetfulness
October					*The tenth month of the year.*
Opium**	ate††				*The inspissated juice of poppies.*

---

* Also written *musqueto, musketoe,* and *moscheto.*

† Drop the final letter of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

‡ *Muriate* is the name applied to a salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base.

§ The Myrmidons, a people of ancient Thessaly, derived their name, according to some, from *Myrmidon,* their sovereign; according to others, from a Greek word [μυρμηκες] signifying *ants:* the fabulous account of them being, that they were originally ants, and were changed by Jupiter into men. They accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war, and were daring and desperate in action. Hence the application of their name to all persons of like character.

‖ Upon adding this termination, drop the last *three* letters of the radical.

¶ Nepotism, from the Latin *nepos,* which generally signifies a *nephew,* is used in reference to the *corrupt promotion of any relative.*

** The last *two* letters of this word must be dropped, upon adding the suffixes.

†† *Opiate,* made of, or having the quality of opium; also, a soporific medicine

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Optim	ism* ist	acy*		*The best.*
Opulent	ce ly			Rich es ly
Orbity	ude ation†			*State of being bereaved of parents & children.*

EXERCISE 425.

Orchestra‡	s					*A place for musicians; a band of musicians.*
Orion						*A southern constellation.*
Orrery§	es					*An instrument to show the motions of the planets.*
Oscillate	ed	ing	ion	ory		*To move backwards and forwards.*
Oscitate	ed	ing	ant†	ion		Yawn ed ing
Ostracize‖	ed	ing	ism†	ite†		*To banish; to expel.*
Pabulum¶	ar	ous	ation			*Food; aliment.*
Palanquin						*A covered carriage, borne on men's shoulders.*

EXERCISE 426.

Palaver						*Idle talk; flattery.*
Palestral¶	ic	ical	ian			*Relating to the exercise of wrestling.*
Palladium**						*A statue of Minerva; a defense.*
Palliate	ed	ing	ion	ive		*To cloak, or cover; to extenuate.*
Palpable	ness	y	ity			*That may be felt; plain; obvious.*
Palpitate	ed	ing	ion			*To beat, or throb; to flutter.*
Pantaloon						*A garment for males; a buffoon.*
Papaverous						*Having the nature, or quality of poppy.*

EXERCISE 427.

Paragon	s	Pattern s
Parasang	s	*A Persian measure of length.*
Paregoric		*Assuaging; a medicine that eases pain.*
Paritor	s	*A beadle; a summoner of civil courts.*

---

* *Optimism*, the doctrine that all things are ordered for the best: *optimacy*, the nobility, or body of the nobles.

† Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, upon adding this suffix.

‡ Also written *orchestre.*

§ This contrivance was so named in honor of the Earl of Orrery.

‖ Among the ancient Athenians, persons deemed dangerous to the state, were condemned to exile in the manner following. Each person inscribed upon a shell [ὀστρακον, *ostracon*] the name of the person, whom it was his wish to banish. If, upon counting the votes given, the name of the same individual appeared upon a majority of 6000 shells, that person was sentenced to banishment for ten years. Hence we have the forms *ostracize* and *ostracism*, which latter signifies the act of banishing in the manner just described. *Ostracite*, is applied to an oyster shell in the fossil state.

¶ The last *two* letters of this word must be dropped, upon adding the suffixes.

** Palladium is from *Pallas*, one of the names of Minerva. This celebrated statue, about which so many wonders have been related, was destined, it was said, as long as preserved, to be a sure source of safety to ancient Troy. *Palladium* has, hence, come to be applied to any thing, upon the preservation of which, the safety of another thing depends.

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Parsimony	ous	ousness	ously		*Sparingness in use or expenditure.*
Paucity					Fewness
Pavilion	s	ed			Tent s ed
Pectinal*	ated	ation			*Pertaining to, or like a comb.*

EXERCISE 428.

Peculiar	ity	ize	ly	ness	*Belonging to one alone; appropriate*
Peculate	ed	ing	ion	or	*To defraud the public.*
Pecuniary					Monetary
Penetrate	ed	ive	ant†	able†	Pierce ed
Penury	ous	ously	ousness		Poverty
Petronel					*A horseman's pistol.*
Petulant	cy	ly			Peevish ness ly
Pharisee*	aic‡	aicalness	aism		*One of an ancient Jewish sect.*

EXERCISE 429.

Pharmacy	aceutic†				*The art of preparing substances for medicine.*
Phillipic§	ize	ized	izing		*A discourse containing bitter invective*
Phthisis*	ic	ical			Consumption
Phylacter‖	ic	ical	ed		*Amulet; a charm against evil.*
Picaroon	s				Plunderer s
Pilaster	s				*A small square column, or pillar.*
Pillory	es	ed	ing		*A machine to punish criminals, having holes for the head and hands.*
Pimenta¶					*A kind of spice; Jamaica pepper.*

EXERCISE 430.

Pinnacle	s	ed			Turret s ed
Pioneer	s				*One that goes before to clear the way*
Placable	ness	ity			Appeasable ness
Plagiary	ist	ism			*Literary theft; a thief in literature.*
Platonic*	ist	ism	ize	ized	*Relating to Plato; purely intellectual.*
Plebeian	s				*One of the common people.*
Pleurisy*	tic	tical			*Inflammation of the pleura.***
Pneumatics	ic†	ical†			*Science of air; also, doctrine of spirits.*

EXERCISE 431.

Podagrical					Gouty
Polemic	al				Controversial

---

* Drop the last *two* letters of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

† Upon adding this suffix, drop the last *three* letters of the radical.

‡ *Pharisaic, pertaining to* the Pharisees, *i. e.* formal; hypocritical. The Pharisees were a sect remarkably strict in ceremonial observances, and of very lofty pretensions to holiness.

§ This word, first applied to certain orations of Demosthenes against *Phillip*, king of Macedon, came afterwards to be a general epithet for any bitter, acrimonious piece of invective. Drop the final letters *ic*, upon adding the suffixes.

‖ Also, *phylactery*. Among the Jews, the phylactery was a slip, or bandage of parchment, with some memorable passage of Scripture inscribed, which was worn on the forehead, neck or breast, as an indication of religious character.

¶ Also written *pimento*.

** The *pleura* is a thin membrane lining the thorax, or chest.

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Pollicitation	s					Promise
Pollinctor	s					*One that prepares dead bodies for burial or embalming.*
Pomander						*A ball of powder perfumed; sweet ball.*
Pomatum	s	ed	ing			*Perfumed ointment for the hair.*
Pragmatic	al	ally	alness	ist*		*Meddlesome; officious.*
Prodigal	ity	ly				Wasteful ness ly

EXERCISE 432.

Prodigy	ous	ously	ousness	es		*Any thing astonishing or monstrous.*
Propagate	ed	ing	ion	able†		*To spread, or extend.*
Provender						*Food for beasts.*
Prunello						*A kind of silk stuff.*
Puberty						*Ripe age in mankind.*
Puerile	ity					Childish ness
Pulchritude						Beauty
Pyramid	al	ical	ically	oid		*A solid having a square, triangular or polygonal base, and ending in a vertex.*

EXERCISE 433.

Quantity	ative	itive		*Amount; bulk; weight.*
Querimonious	ly	ness		*Querulous; complaining.*
Quinary				*Consisting of five.*
Quirister	s			Chorister s
Quixotic	ism*			*Like Don Quixote, i. e. absurdly romantic.*
Quotidian	s			*Daily; any thing occurring daily.*
Rabato	s			*A neckband.*
Ridotto	s			*An assembly; a musical entertainment.*

EXERCISE 434.

Rodomant	ade				*A braggart; a ranter.*
Ruminate	ed	ing	ion	ant†	*To chew over again; to meditate.*
Runagate	s				*A fugitive; a renegade.*
Sacharine					Sugary
Sacerdotal					Priestly
Sadducee‡	ism*				*One of an ancient Jewish sect.*
Sagamore	s				*An Indian chief.*
Saginate	ed	ing			Fatten

EXERCISE 435.

Sagitt	al	ary	ate§	arius§	*An arrow.*
Salamander	s	ine			*A kind of lizard fabled to live in fire.*

* Drop the last *two* letters of the radical, before adding this suffix.

† Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, upon adding this suffix.

‡ The Sadducees denied the doctrine of the resurrection and of angelic existences. They were a sort of freethinkers.

§ *Sagittate*, formed like the head of an arrow:—*Sagittarius*, [the archer,] the name of one of the signs of the Zodiac.

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Saliva*	al	ary	ous	ate†	Spittle
Salubrious	ly	ty‡			Healthful ly ness
Salvable	ity				*That may be saved.*
Sanhedrim					*The supreme council among the Jews.*
Sardonic§					*Forced; feigned; involuntary.*
Satellite	s	ious			*A follower; a secondary planet.*

EXERCISE 436.

Saturnian‖	ine‡	alian‡			*Relating to Saturn; golden; happy.*
Savanna					*An extensive open plain; prairie.*
Scaramouch					*A buffoon in motley dress.*
Scavenger					*One who cleans the streets.*
Scholium¶					*A comment; explanatory remark.*
Scimitar**	s				*A short sword used by the Turks.*
Scintillate	ed	ing	ion	ant‡	Sparkle ed ing
Scrofula*	ous				*The disease, commonly called king's evil.*

EXERCISE 437.

Scrutiny*	ize	ized	ous	eer	Search ed ing er
September					*The ninth month of the year.*
Sepulchre	al	ed	ing		*Grave; tomb; to bury.*
Sequester	ed	ate	ation	able	*To withdraw; to separate.*
Seraglio	s				*Palace of the Turkish Sultan; harem*
Seraskier	s				*A Turkish general.*
Serenade*	s	ed	ing		*An entertainment of music at night in open air.*
Shibboleth					*The characteristic, or criterion of a party.*

EXERCISE 438.

Sibilant	ation‡	Hissing
Sillabub		*A liquor made of wine or cider mixed with milk.*

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* The *last* letter of this word is to be dropped, before adding the suffixes.

† *Salivate* is, to excite chiefly by mercurial preparations, extraordinary discharges of saliva; to purge by salivary discharges.

‡ Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, before adding this termination.

§ Among the products of ancient Sardinia, was a species of wild parsley, or other herb much resembling it, which proved mortal to every one that ate of it; causing its victim to have such contractions of the nerves, such involuntary motions of the muscles, as to appear to be in a fit of laughter in the very moment of death Hence, the phrase, *Sardonic grin*, or *smile*.

‖ *Saturnian*, in reference to the blissful reign of Saturn, often styled the *golden age*, came, hence, to signify, *happy*:—*Saturnine*, because, according to the astrologers, persons born under that planet are distinguished for a grave, demure turn of mind, is applied to what is, *sad; dull; heavy: Saturnalian*, from *Saturnalia*, the feasts of Saturn, which were characterized by licentiousness and riot, has, accordingly, the meaning, *loose; dissolute; licentious.*

¶ Also, *scholion*. Plural, *scholia.*

** Also, *scymitar* and *cimeter.*

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Simony*					*The buying or selling of church preferment.*
Sinister	ly	ous	ously		*On the left; evil; inauspicious.*
Sirocco					*A pernicious periodical wind in Italy*
Skeleton					*The bones of an animal, cleaned, and preserved in their natural position.*
Solecism†	ist‡	istic‡	ize‡		*An impropriety in language.*
Solicit	ed	ing	ous	ation	Entreat ed ing y

EXERCISE 439.

Sovereign	ty	ize	ized	ly	*A supreme ruler.*
Spatula					*An utensil used by apothecaries to spread plasters.*
Sphacelus§	ate	ated	ating		Gangrene ate ated ating
Stiletto	s				*A small dagger.*
Stipulate	ed	ing	ion		*To settle terms; to contract.*
Subsidy	es	ary			*Aid in money; a supply.*
Succulent	ce				Juicy ness
Suffocate	ed	ing	ion	ive	Choke ed ing

EXERCISE 440.

Superable					*That may be overcome.*
Surgeon‖	ery‡	ical‡			*One that cures by manual operations.*
Tafferel					*The upper part of a ship's stern.*
Taffeta					*A glossy thin silk.*
Tantalize¶	ed	ing	er	ation	*To torment with disappointments.*
Tantamount					Equivalent
Termagant	cy				*Turbulent; a boisterous woman.*
Tesselate	ed	ing	ion		*To form, or lay in squares; to checker*

EXERCISE 441.

Tesseraic					*Being in squares; tesselated.*
Testaceous					*Pertaining to shells; having a shell.*
Testudo**	inal	ineous††	inated††		Tortoise
Theorem	ic	atic	atical		*A proposition to be proved.*

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* *Simony*, literally, the act, or practice of Simon, who offered to buy with money, from the Apostles, the gift of the Holy Ghost.

† The people of *Soli*, a town of Cilicia, originally founded by a colony of Athenians, had so degenerated from the pure dialect of the parent city, that every sort of impropriety or incongruity of language was proverbially styled a *solecism*.

‡ Drop the last *three* letters of the radical, before adding this termination.

§ Upon adding the suffixes, drop the last *two* letters of this word.

‖ A contraction of *chirurgeon*.

¶ *Tantalus*, king of Lydia, according to an ancient fable, was condemned for his crimes to suffer, in the lower world, the miseries of perpetual hunger and thirst. Though boughs laden with delicious fruits hung directly over his head, and the water of the pool in which he was placed, came up to his very chin, both instantly receded, the moment he attempted to partake of them. Hence the word, *tantalize*.

** Drop the *last* letter of this word, before adding the suffixes.

†† *Testudineous*, having the form or nature of a tortoise shell:—*Testudinated*, shaped like a tortoise shell, i. e. roofed, arched.

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Theory*	etic	etical	ist	ize	*Speculation; a scheme or system.*
Theriac	al				*An antidote.*
Titillate	ed	ing	ion		Tickle ed ing
Tolerate	ed	ion	ance†	able†	Suffer ed ance able

EXERCISE 442.

Tournament					*A mock combat or encounter; a tilt.*
Truculent	ce				*Fierce; savage.*
Tremendous	ly	ness			*Terrible; astonishing.*
Ubiquity	ary	ariness			Omnipresence
Uliginous					*Muddy; slimy.*
Umbilic	al	ate	ated		*Pertaining to the navel.*
Ungulate					*Hoof-shaped.*
Vaticinate	ed	ing	ion	al†	Prophesy ed ing

EXERCISE 443.

Venerate	ed	ing	ion	able†	Reverence ed ing
Venial	ness				Pardonable ness
Venison					*Flesh of beasts taken in the chase, deer's flesh.*
Vertebre	al				*A joint of the spine.*
Vestibule	s				Porch es
Viminal‡	eous				*Pertaining to twigs.*
Violate	ed	ing	ion	able†	*To injure; to break.*
Virulent	ly	ce			*Venomous; malignant.*

EXERCISE 444.

Vitriol	ic	ous	ate	izable	*A mineral salt; copperas.*
Vituperate	ed	ing	ion	ive	Censure ed ing
Voluntary	ly	ness			Spontaneous ly ness
Voluptuary	ous†	ously†	ousness†		*One given up to luxurious enjoyment.*
Wednesday	s				*The fourth day of the week.*
Whitsuntide§					*The season of Pentecost.*
Zodiac‖	al				*A great circle in the heavens, containing the twelve Signs.*

* Drop the *last* letter of this word, before adding the suffixes.

† Upon adding this suffix, drop the last *three* letters of the radical.

‡ Upon adding the suffixes, drop the last *two* letters of this word.

§ Compounded of the three words, *white*, *Sunday* and *tide*. The season of Pentecost was so named from the circumstance, that the new converts in primitive times, appeared at church, from Easter to Pentecost, in white garments.

‖ Zodiac, from a Greek word, [ζωδιον, *diminutive of* ζωον,] meaning an animal, signifies *containing, or consisting of animals;* this great circle of Constellations being so called, from their supposed resemblance to the figures of certain animals.

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SECTION XVII.

THE SIMPLE PREFIXES.

PERFECT familiarity with the form and force of each of the prefixes defined and illustrated in this Section, is absolutely necessary to the proper study of the extensive and important class of words, that come next in order to be treated. The *predominant* signification, in each case, is indicated by a word in small CAPITALS, while the other defining terms are, for the sake of distinction, printed in *italics*. In every instance, no little care should be taken to point out, and fix upon the pupil's mind, this primary and prevailing power, whatever be the particular word or words employed to express it. Thus, in explaining *Ab*, which stands first in the list, and which is well enough defined or translated, in most cases, by such words as *from*, *away*, *off*, or *apart*, examples sufficient should be given and so explained, as to show that its everywhere prevalent force is to express *separation*—the parting of one thing from another.

Those prefixes which, besides their ordinary meanings, have certain special powers, or uses, and are thence classed as *negative*, *privative*, *intensive* or *euphonic*, will require particular care; since without this, there is great and constant liability to error. And as these terms must frequently occur in pursuing this study, and should, therefore, be well understood, the following definitions are given to be committed by the pupil.

DEFINITIONS.

I.

A NEGATIVE PARTICLE is one that indicates or implies the denial or absence of that which is expressed by the radical; as, *il*legal, *not* legal: *un*shapen, *without* shape, or *not* shaped.

II.

A PRIVATIVE PARTICLE* is one that indicates the privation, or dispossession of that which is denoted by the radical; as, *dis*arm, *to take out of the state of being* armed, i. e. to deprive of arms.

III.

An INTENSIVE PARTICLE is one that serves to give additional force to the meaning of the word with which it is combined; as, *ex*asperate, to make *very*, or *exceedingly*† angry.

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* As the distinction between negative and privative particles, is very likely to be misunderstood by young pupils, care should be taken to make it plain. This is easily done by resort to examples. Thus, in *dis*like, which means I do *not* like, we have *dis* plainly *negative*; while in *dis*arm, which means *to deprive of* arms, the same particle has a *privative* power.

† Notice, that *Ex* in *exasperate*, which properly means *out*, or *out of*, has not

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IV.

An EUPHONIC PARTICLE is one that serves merely to produce an agreeable sound; as, *a*meliorate, for meliorate.

The prefixes, like the suffixes, occasion by their union with radicals, the necessity of certain euphonic changes; which, though not made with that regularity, nor with that frequency observable in the case of the latter, are, nevertheless, both regular and frequent enough to justify a statement of the circumstances under which they are found to take place. And, as in that form, they are most likely to arrest the scholar's attention, they are here presented as

RULES

FOR THE FORMATION OF DERIVATIVE WORDS BY MEANS OF PREFIXES.

RULE I.

The final vowel of a prefix is often omitted, before a radical that begins with a vowel; as, anti-arctic, *ant*arctic; para-ody, *par*ody.*

RULE II.

The final consonant of a prefix, is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the radical; as, *ad*-nex, *a*nnex; *sub*-fix, *suf*fix.

RULE III.

In some instances, the final consonant of a prefix, instead of being assimilated to the initial consonant of the radical, is rejected; as, *ab*-vert, avert; *con*-regent, co-regent.

RULE IV.

Between the prefix and the radical, is sometimes inserted a mere letter of union; as, bi-ocular, bi*n*ocular.

In preparing his exercises, the pupil will have little, or no occasion to *make* the changes which these rules prescribe; since, to prevent embarrassment and mistake, they are, for the most part, already made for him. This, however, should not release him from the duty of becoming familiar with them, and understanding their application.

In this and the next section, it will be noticed, that the *radicals* are not separately defined, but explained in connection with the prefixes.

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here its appropriate sense, but, serving merely to indicate a higher degree of anger, is accordingly defined by the word *very*, or *exceedingly*. In this book, intensive particles are uniformly defined by such words as *very, exceedingly, fully, thoroughly, completely*.

* When both vowels are retained, they are sometimes separated by the hyphen or the diæresis; as, pre-establish, or preëstablish.

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To determine, in each instance, what part of the definition belongs to, or is intended for the *radical* portion of the derivative, one has only to direct attention to those words *not* in Italics, and not inclosed in brackets. In many cases, the radical is deemed sufficiently simple without a defining word; accordingly, it appears in the definition, joined with that word, or those words only, that serve to explain the prefix.

Exercise 445.

Ab*	FROM; *away; off; apart.*	*Ab*solve,	to free *from.*
Abs		*Abs*trude,	to push or thrust *away.*
A		*A*vert,	to turn *away* or *from*
Ad†	TO; *towards; at; near; on; to make.*	*Ad*join,	to join *to.*
Ac		*Ac*credit,	to give credit *to.*
Af		*Af*fix,	to fix *to.*
Ag		*Ag*glutinant,	sticking *to.*
Al		*Al*ligate,	to bind or tie *to.*
An		*An*nex,	to join *to.*
Ap		*Ap*pend,	to hang *to.*
Ar		*Ar*rogant,	claiming *to* [one's self.]
As		*As*similate,	to make like or similar *to.*
At		*At*tracting,	drawing *to* or *towards.*
A‡		*A*scribe,	to write or mark down *to* [one's account.]

Exercise 446.

All	WHOLLY; *completely; entirely.*	*All*-just,	*entirely* just.
Al§		*Al*ready,	*completely* ready.
Am		*Am*putate,	to cut *round*, and hence to cut off.
Amb	ABOUT; *around, doubtful; double.*	*Amb*ient,	going *around.*
Ambi		*Ambi*logy,	*doubtful* talk or language.
Amphi		*Amphi*bious,	having, as it were, a *double* life or nature.
Ante	BEFORE; *previous; in front.*	*Ante*cedent,	going *before.*
Anti	AGAINST; *opposite; correspondent.*	*Anti*pathy,	a feeling *against.*
Ant		*Ant*arctic,	*opposite* to the arctic.

* This particle, especially the form *a*, is often *negative* or *privative.*

† Notice here, that *d*, the final letter of *ad*, is nine times *assimilated* by Rule II. and once rejected by Rule III.; making, in all, ten forms of this one particle, beside the primitive one.

‡ This form of the prefix *ad*, must not be confounded with the *a* above, which is from *ab*, and has, accordingly, a meaning exactly opposite. *That* particle *a*, however, which denotes privation or negation, is in most instances, as the classical scholar will instantly perceive, the Greek *alpha* privative or negative, though here *ranked* as a form of *ab*. With this distinction, however, the mere English scholar need not be troubled; since *ab*, considered as a privative, has precisely the same force as the privative or negative alpha of the Greek. For a similar reason, the Saxon prefix *a* is not, in the text, distinguished from *a*, the abridged form of *ad*, which is a Latin preposition.

§ *All*, when not separated from the radical by a hyphen, rejects one *l*.

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Exercise 447.

Ana	UP; *again; apart.*	*Ana*dromous,	running, or passing *up.*
Apo		*Apo*statize,	to stand *away from*, that is, to forsake.
Aph	FROM; *off; away.*	*Aph*æresis,	the taking [of an initial letter or syllable] *from* [a word.]
Be	NEAR; *by; over; to make.*	*Be*side,	*near*, or *by the* side of.
Bene	WELL; *good.*	*Bene*ficent,	doing *well* or *good.*
Bi	TWO; *apart.*	*Bi*fold,	*two*-fold.
Cata	AGAINST; *down; ill; according to.*	*Cata*baptist,	one who is *against* baptism.
Cath		*Cath*olic,	*completely** universal.
Cis	ON THIS SIDE.	*Cis*alpine,	*on this side of* the Alps.

Exercise 448.

Circum	AROUND; *about.*	*Circum*fluent,	flowing *around.*
Circu		*Circu*ition,	the act of going *around.*
Contra	AGAINST; *opposite; correspondent.*	*Contra*dict,	to speak *against*, or *in opposition to.*
Contro		*Contro*vert,	to turn *against* [in dispute,] *i. e. to dispute.*
Counter		*Counter*part,	*correspondent* part.
Con	WITH; *within; together; joint; like; to make.*	*Con*voke,	to call *together.*
Co		*Co*-partner,	a *joint* partner.
Com		*Com*mix,	to mix together.
Cog		*Cog*nate,	born *together*; hence, allied by blood.
Col		*Col*location,	the act of speaking *together.*
Cor		*Cor*rival,	a rival *with* [another,] i. e. a *fellow* rival.

Exercise 449.

De†	FROM; *down; off; to cause or make.*	Depart,	to part *from.*
		Dejected,	cast *down.*
Demi	HALF.	*Demi*-wolf,	*half*-wolf.
Dia	THROUGH; *thoroughly; together.*	*Dia*meter,	the measure [*i. e.* a right line] *through.*
Dicho	APART; *in two parts.*	*Dicho*tomize,	to cut in *two.*
Dis‡	APART; *separately; away; not.*	*Dis*tend,	to stretch *apart.*
		*Dis*able,	*to take out of the state of being* able.
Dif		*Dif*fident,	*not* trusting [one's self.]
Di		*Di*lacerate,	to tear *apart.*
Dys	ILL; *bad; difficult.*	*Dys*pnœa,	*difficult* breathing.

---

* Here note that *Cath* in *catholic* is merely intensive.

† *De* is not unfrequently a privative; and occasionally a mere intensive.

‡ The most common use of *Dis*, is to express privation or negation. In a few cases, however, it is intensive; in fewer still, euphonic.

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Exercise 450.

E Ex Ec	OUT; *out of; from; beyond.*	*E*ject, *Ex*ceed, *Ec*centric,	to cast *out.* to go *beyond.* *out of*, or deviating *from* the centre.
Ef		*Ef*fluxion,	the act of flowing *out.*
Extra	BEYOND.	*Extra*vagant,	wandering *beyond* [due limits.]
Epi	ON; *upon; over; during.*	*Epi*scopy,	a looking *over*, *i. e.* superintendence.
En Em	IN; *into; to put*, or *cause to be in.*	*En*close, *Em*broil,	to close *in.* *to put in* a broil or tumult.
Eu	WELL; *good; easy; agreeable.*	*Eu*phony,	*agreeable* sound.

Exercise 451.

For	AGAINST; *off; aside.*	*For*fend,	to fend or parry *off.*
Fore	BEFORE; *beforehand.*	*Fore*bode,	to show *beforehand.*
Hemi	HALF.	*Hemi*sphere,	*half* a sphere.
Hypo	UNDER.	*Hypo*thecate,	to place *under* [pledge,] *i. e.* to pledge.
Hyper	OVER; *above.*	*Hyper*critic,	one who is *over* critical.
In*		*In*spirit,	to put, or excite spirit *in.*
Im		*Im*brown,	to make brown.
Ig	IN; *into; upon; not; to make; put in.*	*Ig*noble,	*not* noble.
Il		*Il*legible,	that can *not* be read.
Ir		*Ir*ruptive,	breaking or rushing *in* or *upon.*

Exercise 452.

Intro	WITHIN; inward.	*Intro*spection,	a looking *within.*
Infra	BENEATH; below.	*Infra*mundane,	*beneath* the world.
Inter Enter	BETWEEN; *among; mutually; in the midst of.*	*Inter*vene, *Enter*tissued,	to come *between.* woven *between.*
Juxta	NEAR; *side by side with.*	*Juxta*position,	position, *near*, or *beside.*
Male Mal	ILL; *bad; evil.*	*Male*volent, *Mal*formation,	wishing *evil* [to others.] *ill* or *bad* formation.
Meta†	BEYOND; *differently; after; according to.*	Metamorphose,	to form *differently*, *i. e.* to *trans*form.
Meth		*Meth*od,	*after*, or *according to* a way, or manner.

Exercise 453.

Mis	WRONG; *erroneously.*	*Mis*guide,	to guide *wrong.*
Non	NOT.	*Non*-juring,	*not* swearing, or taking the oath.

---

* As a general thing, *In*, when prefixed to verbs and participles, signifies *in, into, on* or *upon;* when united with other parts of speech, it is a *negative.* Like *Dis*, however, it will be found sometimes to add nothing to the meaning of the radical, or at most, merely to give some slight degree of intensity.

† The predominant power of *Meta*, is to express *change* or *transference.* It is, therefore, often equivalent to *trans.*

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Ne	NOT.	*Ne*ither,	*not* either.
Ob	IN FRONT; *before; towards; against; down; to make.*	*Ob*vious,	going *in front* or *before*, hence, open, plain.
Oc		*Oc*cluse,	shut or closed *against.*
Of		*Of*fer,	to bear *before* [one;] hence, to present.
Op		*Op*press,	to press *against* or *down.*
Off	FROM; *opposite.*	*Off*scouring,	that which is scoured *off* or *from*, *i. e.* the refuse.
Out	BEYOND; *better; more.*	*Out*run,	to run *beyond.*

EXERCISE 454.

Over	ABOVE; *beyond; too.*	*Over*shoot,	to shoot *beyond.*
Para	FROM; *against; near; side by side.*	*Para*sol,	[a small canopy to shield] *from* the sun.
Par		*Par*ody,	an ode, or song [which is but an alteration] *from* [another.]
Pen	ALMOST; *nearly.*	*Pen*insula,	*almost* an island.*
Per	THROUGH; *thoroughly; by.*	*Per*forate,	to bore *through.*
Peri	AROUND; *about; near.*	*Peri*meter,	the measure *around*, [a body or figure,] *i. e.* its limits.
Por	FORTH; *forward.*	*Por*rection,	a stretching *forth.*
Post	AFTER.	*Post*pone,	to place *after*, *i. e.* to put off.
Pre	BEFORE; *previously.*	*Pre*judge,	to judge *beforehand*

EXERCISE 455.

Preter	BEYOND; *past.*	*Preter*natural,	*beyond* the natural.
Pro	FORE; *forth; in place of.*	*Pro*duce,	to bring *forward.*
Pur	FORE; *forward.*	*Pur*vey,	to *fore*see; to provide.
Re	AGAIN; *back; against.*	*Re*view,	to view *again.*
Retro	BACKWARDS.	*Retro*grade,	to go *backwards.*
Semi	HALF.	*Semi*-circle,	*half* a circle.
Sub	UNDER; *after; aside; in place of; smaller.*	*Sub*nascent,	growing *under.*
Suc		*Suc*ceed,	to follow *after.*
Suf		*Suf*fossion,	the act of digging *under*
Sug		*Sug*gest,	to put under [notice,] *i. e.* to hint.
Sup		*Sup*press,	to press *under*, *i. e.* to subdue; to conceal.
Sur		*Sur*reption,	the act of seizing *under* [cover,] *i. e.* unawares.
Subter		*Subter*fluous,	flowing *under.*

* That is, a tract of land *almost* surrounded by water.

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Exercise 456.

Sur	OVER; *beyond*	*Sur*charge,	to *overload.*
Sus	UP; *upward.*	*Sus*tain,	to hold *up, i. e.* to bear
Se	APART; *aside.*	*Se*cede,	to go *apart, i. e.* to separate from.
Sine	WITHOUT; *destitute of.*	*Sine*cure,	[an office of profit,] *without* employment.
Super	OVER; *above; beyond.*	*Super*natant,	swimming above, *i. e.* on the surface.
Supra	ABOVE; *beyond.*	*Supra*vulgar,	*above* the vulgar.
Syn	WITH; *together; alike; joint.*	*Syn*opsis,	a view [of things] *together, i. e.* a general view.
Sym		*Sym*pathy,	feeling *with* [another,] *i. e.* fellow feeling.
Syl		*Syl*lable,	a taking *together, i. e.* a combination, [of letters.]

Exercise 457.

Trans	ACROSS; *over; beyond; on the other side of.*	*Trans*ported,	carried *across.*
Tran		*Tran*sude,	to sweat, or ooze *across*, or *through.*
Tra		*Tra*jecting,	throwing, or casting *over* or *across.*
Ultra	BEYOND.	*Ultra*montane,	*beyond* the mountains.
Un*	NOT.	*Un*wise,	*not* wise.
		*Un*bind,	*to take out of the state of being* bound.
Under	BELOW; *beneath; inferior.*	*Under*agent,	an *inferior* agent.
Up	ABOVE; *aloft; on high.*	*Up*lift,	to lift *aloft.*
With	AGAINST; *aside; back.*	*With*stand,	to stand *against, i. e.* to resist.

SECTION XVIII.

COMPOUND PREFIXES.

The prefixes are not so variously, nor so frequently combined as the suffixes. In the exercises of this Section, therefore, though few, the pupil may, perhaps, find examples sufficient to enable him fully to understand both the mode of combining and defining them.

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* *Un*, prefixed to verbs and participles, is a *privative; as, Un*bind, *to take out of the state of being* bound. When in union with other parts of speech, it is equivalent to the negative *in*, and is often interchanged with it; as, *Un*curable or *Incurable Un*contestable or *In*contestable.

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EXERCISE 458.

Im	per	*Imper*forated,	*not* bored *through*, or *not per*forated.
Im	per	*Imper*fect,	*not thoroughly* made or done, or *not per*fect.
Im	pro	*Impro*vident,	*not* seeing or looking *forward*, or *not pro*vident, i. e. wanting forecast.
In	ad	*Inad*vertent,	*not* turning [the mind] *to*, or *not ad*vertent, i. e. heedless, negligent.
Ir	re	*Irre*claimable,	that can *not* be called *back* [from vice,] or *not re*claimable.

EXERCISE 459.

Co	ex	*Co-ex*tending,	stretching *out* [equally] *with*, or *ex*tending [equally] with.
Fore	ad	*Fore-ad*monished,	advised *to previously*, or previously *ad*monished.
Un	in	*Unin*habitable,	that can *not* be dwelt *in*, or *not in*habitable.
Un	im	*Unim*pressive,	*not* adapted to fix deep *upon* [the mind,] or *not im*pressive.
Re	an	*Re-an*nexed,	joined *to again*, or *an*nexed *again*.

EXERCISE 460.

In	com	*Incom*posite,	*not* put or placed *together*, or *not com*posite.
In	di	*Indi*spersed,	*not* scattered, or driven *apart*, or *not dis*persed.
Ir	re	*Irre*vocable,	that can *not* be called *back*, or that can *not* be *re*voked.
Mis	re	*Misre*port,	to carry *back* an *erroneous* [account,] or to *re*port *erroneously*.
Pre	com	*Precom*pose,	to put *together previously*, or to *com*pose *previously*.

EXERCISE 461.

Pre	e	*Pre-e*lect,	to choose *out beforehand*, or to elect *beforehand*.
Re	ap	*Re-ap*portion,	to portion *to again*, or to *ap*portion *again*.
Un	sur	*Unsur*passed,	*not* passed *beyond*, *i. e.* not *ex*ceeded.
Un	pro	*Unpro*voked,	*not* called *forth*, or *not pro*voked.
Un	as	*Unas*similar,	*not* similar *to*, or *not as*similar.

EXERCISE 462.

Re	sub	*Re-sub*ject,	to throw or cast *under* [power] *again*, or to *sub*ject *again*.

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Un	trans	*Untrans*mitted,	*not* sent *over* or *across*, or *not trans*mitted.
Semi	per	*Semi-per*spicuous,	*half* visible *through*, or *half per*spicuous.
Un	di	*Undi*verted,	*not* turned *aside*, or *away*, *not di*verted.
Un	pre	*Unpre*dicted,	*not fore*told, or not *predicted*.

EXERCISE 463.

Re	in	*Re-in*spect,	to look *into again*, or to *in*spect again.
Re	pro	*Repro*duce,	to bring or lead *forth again*, or to *pro*duce again.
In	co	*Inco*herent,	*not* sticking *together*, or *not co*herent.
Dis	ac	*Disac*custom,	*to take out of the state of being* habituated *to*, or *to take out of the state of being ac*customed.
Un	ex	*Unex*hausted,	*not* drawn or drained *out*, or not *ex*hausted.

SECTION XIX.

THOSE derivatives in which the radicals appear in union with prefixes, and upon the study of which we now more directly enter, have come to us, at various times and through various channels, chiefly from the Greek and Latin. The prefixes and suffixes being now supposed to be well understood, nothing more is required, in order to the right apprehension of the *literal* or *primary* meanings of this very numerous class of words, than the easy task of learning the true import of comparatively a few short and simple radicals. From the *literal* or *primary* sense, however, flow, and to it in every case must be referred, those that are figurative or metaphorical. For this reason, the exercises in this and the four SECTIONS following, have been so formed and arranged, as to make the study of the relations existing between the literal and the figurative significations of words, a necessary part of the pupil's duty He is, accordingly, first presented with an exercise containing a few radicals defined literally,* each accompanied by particles to be prefixed; being then expected, from his knowledge of the elements that enter into their composition, to give readily the primary meaning of each derivative thus formed. But, to give him facility in this, he must be often and closely pressed with questions like the following:—What is the meaning of *vident*?† *Seeing*. Has it a suffix? If so, what suffix?

* As these radicals, for the most part, both separable and inseparable, stand united with *suffixes*, care must be taken, in each instance, not to confound that part of the definition which strictly belongs to the *root*, with that which is intended to explain the *suffix*.

† See Exercise 464

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ENT. What is the meaning of ENT? *The same as* ING, that is, *continuing to*. What then, is the sense of the root *vid*? *See*. How then may I define *vident!* *Seeing*, or *continuing to see*. Is *vid* a separable radical? *It is not*. Is *vident* separable. *It is not*. Why? *Because it always appears in union with a prefix*. What prefixes are here to be combined with it? *Pro* and *Impro*. What is the meaning of *Pro*vident? *Fore*seeing. *Im*provident? *Not* foreseeing. What is the force of *Im* here? *Negative*. What is a negative? In this way, the pupil will soon acquire a degree of accuracy, not otherwise easy to be attained.

The elements, both separately, and in combination, being weil understood, the scholar then comes to an exercise, sometimes more than one, in which the same *radicals*, or most of them, appear in connection with the prefixes, the literal signification of the whole combination stated, and the attempt made to exhibit the manner in which the figurative, or metaphorical, have arisen from the primary applications. Those exercises in which the radicals stand apart from the prefixes, as the first one below, are to be written according to the model [No. 4,*] at the head of SECTION XXII.; the others, according to that on page 85, No. 3.

EXERCISE 464.

Pro	Impro	*vident*,	seeing, or looking.
Pro	Super	*vision*,†	the act of seeing, or looking.
Con	E	*vince*,‡	to conquer; to subdue.
Con	E	*viction*,	the act of conquering.
Di	Pre	*varicate*,	to go astride, or crookedly; to deviate from a direct course.
Di	E	*vulgation*,§	the act of spreading among the *people*.
Con	Recon	*vey*,	to bear, or carry.
Con	De	*vex*,	borne, or carried.
Sur	Pur	*vey*,	to see, or look.

* This model [No. 4] will serve to show the mode of writing all the exercises of the same kind in this, and the four Sections, next succeeding.

† The design of the Brace [⁀] after the radical forms *vident* and *vision*, is to indicate their common origin. The pupil will not unfrequently find two or more kindred forms connected in this way, and may hence know that they are traceable to the same original source.

‡ NOTE that most of these radical forms admit a number of suffixes not here set down, thus forming numerous English words by a simple change of termination. A good *oral* exercise, after the regular lesson, is to train the pupil in thus forming and defining derivatives. The teacher will of course guard his scholars against the error of assuming the right to form and use words not already sanctioned by reputable custom. From the roots above, legitimate words may thus be formed:—

Vis, visive, visual, visible, visibly, vision, visionary.
Vince, vincible, vincibleness.
Vict, victor, victress, victory, victorious, victoriously.
Vulg, vulgar, vulgarly, vulgarity, vulgarism, vulgarize, &c. &c.

§ The root of this word is the Latin VULGUS, *the common people; the populace*.

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Exercise 465.

Provide,	to foresee [*things for the future*;] hence, to get ready beforehand; to furnish.	ed	ential	ence
Provision,	the act of providing; anything provided.	al	ally	ary
Convince,	to conquer fully [*in argument*;] hence, to prove to one's satisfaction.	ed	ingly	ible
Convict,	to overcome fully [*one resisting a charge of guilt*,] i. e. to prove him guilty.	ed	ive	ion
Prevaricate,	to go very crookedly; hence, to shuffle; to quibble; to evade.	ed	ing	or
Divaricate,	to straddle apart, i. e. to separate into two branches; to fork.	ed	ing	ion
Divulge,	to scatter among the people, i. e. to tell; to publish.	ed	ate	ing
Convey,*	to carry with [*one*;] to bear away; to transfer.	ed	ing	ance
Convex,	carried with [*the concave*, i. e. *over* it;] hence, gibbous; opposed to *concave*.	ity	edly	ly
Purvey,	to look forward; i. e. to provide, or procure.	ed	ance	or
Survey,	to look over; to supervise; to superintend.	ed	al	orship

Exercise 466.

In	Ambi	dexterity,†	quality of being dextrous.
Re	Subter	*fuge*,	a fleeing, or retreating.
Apo	Syn	*copate*,	to cut.
In	Disin	carcerate,	to imprison.
En	De	camp,‡	a plain, or field.
En	Dis	courage,§	vigor of heart, i. e. valor; bravery.
In	Ac	*cend*,	to glow; to fire, or inflame.
In	Ac	*cension*,	the act of firing, or inflaming.
Ex	Dis	cruciating,‖	torturing.

---

* In each of the words, convey, purvey, and survey, the radical part *vey*, is, in form, the same; and it might thence be inferred, that the same radical sense belongs to them all. But, as the Braces indicate, *vey* in *convey*, comes from a different root, [VEHO, *vehere*, VEXI, *vectum*,] from *vey* in *purvey* and *survey*, which latter [French, *voir*,] like *vident* and *vision*, is from VIDEO, *videre*, *vidi*, VISUM, *to see*.

† *Dexterity* is from the Latin *dexter*, *the right hand*; and, since we more readily and skillfully use the right than the left hand, we have *dextrous*, *dextrously*, *dextrousness* and *dexterity*, which all imply *skill* or *expertness*.

‡ *Camp*, from the Latin *campus*, literally signifies a field, but is in English restricted to a field, or ground on which a body of soldiers pitch their tents.

§ *Courage* is from the Latin *cor* [κῆρ,] *the heart*. The termination *age* indicates *spirit*, *action* or *vigor*.

‖ *Cruciating* from *crucio*, a Latin verb derived from the noun *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.

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Exercise 467.

Ambidexter,	one having, as it were, a *double right hand*, i. e. one that uses both hands equally well; hence, also, a double-dealer.	ous	ousness	ity
Refuge,	a fleeing back [*from danger or distress;*] hence, a shelter; a retreat.	s	ee	
Subterfuge,	a flying under [*covert to conceal truth;*] hence, a shift; an evasion.	s		
Apocopate,	to cut off [*one or more letters*] from [*the end of a word.*]	ed	ing	ion
Syncope,	the cutting away [*of letters from the middle of a word.*]	ated	ize	ist
Accend,	to fire, or inflame.	ible	ibility	ed
Incend,	to kindle fire in; hence, to incense.	ed	iary	ious
Incense,	to inflame, or kindle [*angry passions*] in [*the mind of another.*]	ed	ment	ive
Incense,	to set fire to, or burn [*odorous substances in religious rites.*]	ed	ing	ory
Excruci,	to torture excessively.	ated	able	ation

Exercise 468.

En	**Ac**	***croach,****	to hook, or draw with a hook.
En	**Disen**	cumber,	to load; to check, or retard, as by a load.
Per	**Trans**	*colate,*	to strain [*a liquor.*]
In	**Con**	*culcate,*	to tread, or trample under foot.
Dis	**Con**	color,	to tinge; to dye; to paint.
Sin†	**Insin**	cere,	wax.
Ex	**Pre**	cogitate,‡	to put in motion, or exercise [*one's mind,*] hence, to think.
Re	**Pre**	cognition,	knowledge.
Dis	**Per**	*cutient,*	shaking.
Inter	**Sub**	cutaneous,	pertaining to the skin.

Exercise 469.

Encroach,	to draw in [*to one's self,*] as with a hook; hence, to intrude; to trespass.	ed	er	ment
Disencumber,	to take out of the state of being loaded, or embarrassed.	ed	ing	s
Percolate,	to strain through; to filter.	ed	ing	ion

* From the French *croc*, a hook.

† See the explanation of *sincere* in the next exercise.

‡ *Cogitate*, here taken as a radical, is, in fact, a derivative of *con* and *agito*, (*ab agn.*,) to put in motion; to drive. So, also, with *cognition*, which is from *cognitus*, the perf. part. of *cognosco*, a verb formed from *con* and *nosco*, to know

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Inculcate,	to tread in, or upon; and, thence, to enforce by frequent repetition.	ed ing	ion
Discolor,	to deprive of the natural or proper color; to alter the appearance.	ed ing	ation
Sincere,	without wax, [*as honey;*] hence, clear; pure; real.	ly ity	est
Excogitate,	to think, or reason out; to invent; to contrive.	ed ing	ion
Recogni,	to know again, or to acknowledge.	ize izing	ition

Exercise 470.

In	De	decorous,	decent; becoming; orderly.
En	Per	dure,	hard or firm.
In	Ob	*durate,*	hardened.
En	Epi	*demic,*	relating to, or affecting the people.
En	In	*dorse,*	to back or put on the back.
Ante	Pos:	*diluvian,*	pertaining to the flood.
Sur	Counter	*feit,*	to make or do.
Be	Un	fit,	to make (*suitable.*)
Con	Dif	*fide,*	to trust or have faith.

Exercise 471.

Dedecorous,	not decorous; disgraceful.			
Endure,	to make hard, or unyielding [*to time, wear or decay;*] to last; to suffer.	ance	ed	ing
Obdurate,	greatly hardened [*in heart;*] stubborn.	cy	ness	ion
Indorse,	to put on the back [*of a note, one's name as responsible.*]	ment	ee	able
Epidemic,	[*a disease*] upon the people, i. e. prevalent among the people.			
Surfeit,	to do above [*measure;*] to overdo, and, hence, to overload [*the stomach.*]	ed	ing	er
Counterfeit,	to make correspondent; to imitate [*specially, legal coin or bank notes.*]	ed	ly	er
Confide,	to trust with or in; to rely upon.	ent	ence	ential
Diffide,	to be without, or destitute of trust in; to lack confidence in.	ent	ently	ence.

Exercise 472.

Af	Dis	franchise,	to make free.
Con	De	flagration,	the act of burning.
Con	Af	front,	the forepart; the face.
Re	Super	fine,	small; thin; delicate; not coarse.
Con	De	fine,	the end, bound or limit.
Dis	Re	*sperse,*	to scatter; to spread.
Con	Re	*fute,*	to pour.

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Ob	In	*fuscate,*	to darken or obscure.
Con	Discon	*gruity,*	the quality of being suitable; agreement.

EXERCISE 473.

Disfranchise,	to take out of the state of being free [*as a citizen.*]	ment	ed	ing	
Confront	to front together, that is, to place face to face.	ed	ing	ation	
Affront	to face, or front towards [*in a hostile or insolent manner;*] to insult.	ed	ive	er	
Refine,	to make very fine; to render delicate; to clarify.	ment	ed	ing	
Confine,	to enclose within certain limits.	less	ment	ed	
Define,	to limit exactly [*chiefly the meaning of words;*] to determine.	ition	ite	itive	
Con*fute*,	to pour together or mix, [*as hot and cold water;*] hence, to weaken an argument; to disprove.	able	ed	ant	
Refute,	to pour back [*upon an antagonist in argument;*] hence, to show to be false, or unsound.	able	ation	ed	
Congru,	agreeing together; consistent.	ous	ent	ity	

EXERCISE 474.

Dis	Ag	grace,	favor.
Apo	Peri	*gee,*	the earth.
Il	Preter,	legal,	lawful.
Sub*	Supra*	*lapsarian,*	relating to the fall (*of Adam.*)
Col	De	liquate,	to melt; to fuse.
Pro	E	long,	extended, or protracted.
E	Pur	*loin,*	far away.
E	Inter	lope,	to run, or leap.

EXERCISE 475.

Disgrace,	to deprive of favor; to bring to shame.	ed	ful	fulness	
Apogee†	[*that point in a planet's orbit most distant*] from the earth.				
Colliqu,	to melt together; to dissolve.	able	ated	ative	
Prolongate,	to stretch forth, or lengthen out [*in space or time.*]	ed	ing	ion	
Elongate,	to lengthen out; to remove to a distance.	ed	ing	ion	
Purloin,	to take off, or away for [*one's self,*] *i. e.* to steal.	ed	ing	er	

* Sub here means *after;* supra *before.* † The opposite of apogee, is perigee

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Elope,	to run off [*privately and without leave.*]	ed ing	ment
Interlope,	to run between [*parties engaged for mutual advantage ;*] to intrude ; to intercept.	ed ing	er

EXERCISE 476.

Bi	Col	lateral,	pertaining to the side.
Ante	Post	meridian,	midday ; noon.
Meta	Ana*	*morphosis,*	formation.
Dia	Hyper	meter,	measure.
Unde	De	*molished,*	formed into a mole, mass or pile.
Anti	Un	musical,	containing, or pertaining to music.
Ad	Per	*missible,*	capable of being, or fit to be sent.
Im	Per	miscible,	capable of being, or fit to be mixed.
Ad	Com	mixture,	the act of mixing.

EXERCISE 477.

Collateral,	being side with, or by side ; concurrent ; indirect.	ly	ness
Metamorphose,	to form differently ; to transform.	ed ing	er
Diameter,	the measure, or line through [*the centre of a figure, which divides it into two equal parts.*]	ical	ically
De*mol,*	to cast down a pile, or structure ; to destroy.	ish	ishment ition
Permissible,	that may, or can be sent or passed through ; allowable.	ness	
Permiscible,	capable of being mixed thoroughly.	ness	
Commix,	to mix, or mingle together.	ed ing	ture

EXERCISE 478.

Be	Fore	token,	a sign.
Ex	Con	temporary,	pertaining to the time.
In	De	*tonation,*	the act of sounding.
Pen	Antepen	ultimate,	last ; final.
Bene	Male	*volent,*	wishing, or desiring.
Con	Di	verge,	to tend, or incline.
Apo	Ex†	*stasy,*	a standing, or putting.
Hypo‡	Meta	*stasis,*	a standing, or putting.
Inter	Re	pólish,	to make smooth and glossy ; to refine.

* *Anamorphosis*, literally, a forming *again*, or renewed formation. The word is applied in Perspective Drawing, to any monstrous projection of a figure, by which, at one point of view, it is made to present a form in gross deviation from nature, while at another, it exhibits a representation exact and true.

† Also written *ecstasy*.

‡ *Hypostasis*, or *hypostasy*, literally *a placing* or *laying under*, or that which is

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EXERCISE 479.

Extempore,	[*arising*] from the time, or occasion, that is, unpremeditated.	aneous	ally	ize
Contempor,	at the time with, i. e. being or living in the same age or period.	aneous	ary	ariness
Intone,	to make, or utter a deep, loud sound.	ed	ation	ated
Detonate,	to sound aloud; to explode.	ed	ing	ion
Detonize,	to detonate; to burn with an explosion.	ed	ing	ation
Converge,	to turn together [*to the same point;*] to bear or tend towards [*the same mark.*]	ent	ed	ency
Diverge,	to tend, or turn apart from [*a point, as rays of light.*]	ing	ent	ingly
Apostasy,*	a standing away, i. e. departure from [*one's faith or profession.*]	tize	tical	ate†
Extasy,*	a standing, or putting [*of the mind*] out of [*the natural state;*] hence, a trance; rapture; enthusiasm.	tic	tical	
Metastasis,	the putting over, i. e. removal [*of a disease from one part to another.*]			

EXERCISE 480.

Aph	Di	*æresis,*	the act of taking.
A	Di	*phyllous,*	having, or bearing leaves.
Em	Disem	broil,	noisy strife.
An‡	Syn	*archy,*	rule, or government.
Ad	Re-ad	just,	right; proper.
Ap§	Peri	*helion,*	the Sun.
Di	Subdi	*vide,*	to separate.
Di	Subdi	*vision,*‖	the act of separating.

EXERCISE 481.

Aphæresis,	the taking [*a letter or syllable*] from [*the beginning of a word.*]			
Diæresis,	the taking apart or division [*of a diphthong.*]			
Embroil,	to put in noisy strife; to perplex; to disturb.	ed	ing	ment
Anarch,	one without rule, or who produces confusion.	y	ical	ism

placed under, properly signifies *substance* or *subsistence.* It was, hence, used by theological writers, to denote the distinct substance or personality of the persons in the Godhead.

* Drop the last *two* letters of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

† *Apostate* is applied to a *person* who renounces his faith.

‡ *An* [*ana*] in the word anarchy, signifies, *without or destitute of.*

§ See *apogee,* in Exercise 475, page 127.

‖ *Vision,* in the exercise above, though the same in form, is not to be confounded with vision, *the act of seeing,* [Ex. 464.] which is from a different root.

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Adjust,	to make just or exact to [*rule or method;*] to arrange, or order.	ed er ment
Divide,	to separate into parts; to sever.	ed ing er
Divis,	to divide.	ion ible ional

Exercise 482.

Ab Di	*lution,*	the act of washing or watering.
Ad Mal-ad	minister,	to serve; to supply; one who ministers.
Ex At	*tenuate*	to make thin or slender.
E Ab	*normous,*	pertaining or according to rule.
In Ex	*hale,*	to breathe, or take breath.
In Ex	*hume,*	the ground; the soil.
Per Inter	*meation*	the act of going or passing.
Ar De	*rive*	a stream; a river.
In Re	novate,	to make new.

Exercise 483.

Ablu,	to wash off from; to cleanse.	ent tion
Dilute,	to wash apart, or thin by washing, or watering; to weaken by admixture.	ion ed er
Extenuate,	to make very thin, or slight; to diminish.	ed ing ion
Enorm,	beyond, or out of rule or measure; excessive.	ity ously ousness
Exhale,	to breathe out, or emit; [*as vapor or fume,*] and, generally, to draw forth.	ed able ant
*Perme**	to go or pass through; to pervade.	able ant ate
Arrive†	to flow to, or reach [*the shore or any point*] by water; hence, to come to; to attain.	al ed ing
Derive,†	to flow from [*its source,*] as a river; hence, to come from; also, to draw from.	ed ative able
Innovate,	to bring in [*something*] new, i. e. to change or alter.	ed ing ion

Exercise 484.

Abs	De	*terge,*	to wipe; to cleanse.
Abs	De	*tersive,*	tending to cleanse.
Dis	Re	integrate,	to make whole; to renew.
Com	Pre	*pare,*	to make equal, fit or ready.

* The final *e* of this form is not to be omitted upon adding the suffixes.

† The explanations given above are founded upon the assumption, that the radical part both of *arrive* and *derive*, is the Latin *rivus*, a stream.

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At	Con	*trectation,*	the act of feeling or handling.
En	De	*velop,*	a cover or wrapper.
Circum	Contra	*vallation,*	the act of fortifying with a rampart.
Di	Com	*minution,*	the act of making fine or small.
Im	Inter	mediate,	middle; being in the midst or between.
Im	Pre	mature,	ripe.

Exercise 485.

Absterge,	to wipe off; to clear away.	ed	ing	
Compare,*	to make equal with [*for the purpose of illustration;*] to liken.	ed	ing	able
Prepare,*	to make equal, or adequate beforehand [*to the occasion,*] hence, to make or get ready.	ation	atory	edness
Envelop,	to put under cover, or into a wrapper.	ed	ing	ment
Develop,	to uncover; to lay open; to unfold.	ed	ing	ment
Dimin,	to make smaller; to lessen.	ish	ution	utive
Immediate,	not having [*any obstacle*] in the midst; direct; instant.	ly	ness	cy
Premature,	ripe before [*the due season;*] happening before the proper time.	ity	ly	ness

Exercise 486.

E	Col	*lide,*	to strike or dash.
E	Col	*lision,*	the act of striking or clashing.
Di	Ex†	still,	to fall in drops; to drop.
Anti	Sub	acid,	sour; sharp to the taste.
En	Syn	*ergetic,*	working or operating.
Con	Recon	dense,	close; compact.
Ad	Inad	*equate,*	equal, or made equal.
Ad	Co-ad	*jutor,*	an aid or assistant.
Con	Uncon	*jugal,*	pertaining to a yoke.

Exercise 487.

Elide,	to strike off [*letters*] from [*a word.*]	ed	ing	
Distill,	to drop separately, or to fall drop by drop.	ed	able	ation
Energ,	to work, or operate in or on; hence, to empower; to invigor.	etic	ize	y
Condense,	to make close together, that is, to compress, or thicken.	ed	ation	able
Adequate,	equal to; equivalent.	ly	ness	cy
Adjute,	to aid towards [*any thing;*] to help.	ant	ancy	ory

* It is here assumed that *pare* in *compare* and *prepare,* [*comparo, præparo*] is the Latin *par,* which means equal.

† Written *extill.*

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Conjugal, pertaining to the [*marriage*] yoke. ly
Conjugate, to yoke, or join together [*in order, the moods, tenses, numbers and persons of a verb.*] ed ing ion

EXERCISE 488.

Ob	In	noxious,	harmful; hurtful; guilty.
De	Sub*	nude,	naked.
Ob	E	nubilate,	to cloud.
Con	An	*nex*,	to join.
Con	Inter	*nect*,	to join.
Di	A	*oristic*,	limiting; determinate.
Co	[illegible]	operative,	working.
Mis	Pre	opinion,	a thought, or sentiment; a judgment.
Re	Dis	organize,	to form or furnish with organs.
Im	Over	ponderous,	weighty; heavy.

EXERCISE 489.

Denude,	to make quite naked; to strip.	ed ing ation
Annex,	to join to.	ed ation ing
Connex,	to join together.	ive ion
Connect,	to join together.	ive ion edly
Aorist,	without limit, that is [*a tense*] indefinite or indeterminate.	ic
Disorganize,	to take out of the state of being organized; to disarrange.	ed ation er
Co-operate,	to work together; to aid mutually.	ive ed ion
Imponder,	without weight, or not weighing any thing.	ous able ability

EXERCISE 490.

Dis	Ex	*pand*,	to lay open; to spread.
Dis	Ex	*pansion*,	the act of laying open or spreading.
Ex	Im	*pedite*,	to put, or place the foot.
Pre	Im	potent,	having power.
Im	Re-im	*pinge*,	to strike, dash or drive.
Im	Com	*pact*,	to drive; to press.
Ap	De	*preciate*,	to prize, or value.
Im	De	*precate*,	to pray.

EXERCISE 491.

Expand,	to spread out; to dilate; to extend.	ed ing s
Expanse,	spread out; extended; a wide extent.	ile ibility ive
Expedite,	to take out, or free one's foot [*from a snare or hindrance;*] and, hence, to hasten.	ed ious ive

* *Submude, almost* naked; where *sub* is intensive.

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Impede,	to put one's feet into [*fetters ;*] and, hence, generally, to fetter ; to hinder.	ed	ing	iment	
Compact,	to strike together [*hands, as parties in a bargain,*] i. e. to league with ; to drive, or press closely together.	ed	ness	ly	
Appreciate,	to value according to [*merit ;*] to estimate.	ed	ion	able	
Depreciate,	to take from the true value ; to undervalue ; to lessen.	ed	ing	s	
Imprecate,	to pray for, or invoke [*evil*] upon [*any one*].	ed	ing	ory	
Deprecate,	to pray [*to be delivered, or shielded*] from ; to regret deeply.	ed	or	ory	

EXERCISE 492.

Dis	**Ex**	*plode,**	to clap together.
Dis	**Ex**	*plosion,*	the act of clapping, or striking together.
A†	**Anti**	*pode,*	a foot.
Re	**Ante**	past,	food ; any thing that is eaten for nourishment.
Ap	**Trans**	*parent,*	visible ; appearing.
Ap	**Com**	*pellation,*	the act of naming, or calling.
A†	**Di**	petalous,	having petals, or flower-leaves.
A†	**Di**	*phthong,*	a sound.

EXERCISE 493.

Explode,	to clap off, or reject, [*as a bad actor ;*] to expel with great noise ; to burst.	ed	ing	er
Displos,	to burst with a loud report.	ion	ive	
Apode,	without feet.	al		
Antipode,	[*one having his*] feet opposite [*to ours,*] hence, an inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe.	al	es	
Transparent,	that may be seen through ; clear.	ness	cy	ly
Apparent,	seeming to [*the eye ;*] visible.	ly	cy	ness
Appell,	to name, or call ; also to call, or remove a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.	ation	ative	ant
Diphthong,	a double sound, or the union of two sounds in one syllable.	al	s	

* ***Plode*** and *plosion* are from the Latin verb PLAUDO, supine, PLAUSUM, a word there applied to bodies struck together, or brought into violent contact, chiefly in token of approbation, at the theatre or other places of public entertainment. It thence had the signification, to make a sound, or noise by clapping or striking together, as the hands, the wings of a bird, &c. We have, also, from this root, other English words in which this primary sense will be readily recognized ; as, *applaud, applause, plaudit, plausive.*

† The particle [a] is here *negative.*

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EXERCISE 494.

Per	Im	*petrate,*	to effect.
Em	De	*ploy,*	to fold.
Mis	Inter	point,	to dot.
Im	Counter	mure,	a wall.
Ex	Dis	*punge,*	to prick, or puncture.
Com	Inter	*punction,*	the act of puncturing.
Ab	Cor	*rade,*	to shave, scrape, or scratch
Ab	Cor	*rasion,*	the act of scraping, or scratching.
Ar	Cor	*rode,*	to gnaw.
Ar	Cor	*rosion,*	the act of gnawing.

EXERCISE 495.

Impetr,	to effect, or obtain [*by entreaty, or other like exertion.*]	ation able ative
Perpetrate,	to do thoroughly [*some evil,*] or to effect by, or through [*evil means.*]	ed ion or
Employ,	to fold in, involve or engage in [*any affair ;*] to hire.	ment er able
Deploy,	to unfold, open or extend [*the line, or front of an army.*]	ed ing es
Immure,	to wall in, or confine closely.	ed ing es
Expunge,	to prick out, or erase by punctures ; and, generally, to erase ; to blot out.	ed ing es
Compunct,	pricked within, or at heart, [*on account of guilt.*]	ion ive ious
Corrode,	to gnaw, or eat away entirely ; to consume ; to prey upon.	ible ent iate
Corrosive,	eating, or tending to eat away ; having power to wear away.	ness ly

EXERCISE 496.

Ar	De	*ride,*	to laugh.
	De	*rision,*	the act of laughing.
En	Dis	robe,	a loose gown, or garment.
Ex	De	*siccant,*	drying, or draining.
In	Con	spissation,	the act of making thick, close, or dense.
Per	Dis	suade,	to represent as pleasing, or in a pleasing manner ; hence, to urge, or advise.
Per	Dis	suasion,	the act of urging by pleasing repesentations
As	In	*surgent,*	rising.
Re	In	*surrection,*	the act of rising.
Ab	Pre	*sent,*	being.

EXERCISE 497.

Deride,	to laugh at ; to mock ; to jeer.	ed ing ingly
Deris,	to deride ; to ridicule.	ive ively ory

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Exsiccate,	to dry, or drain out; to free from moisture.	ed	ing	ion	
Persuade,	to urge thoroughly, or warmly; to entreat.	ed	ing	s	
Persuas,	to persuade.	ible	ive	ory	
Dissuade,	to represent [*any thing in a manner not pleasing;*] hence, to advise against.	ed	ing	er	
Absent,	being away from; as, a verb; to withdraw; to keep away from.	ce	ee	ing	
Present,	being before, in front of, or at hand; as, a verb; to put before or in front of; to offer.	ce	ation	ed	

EXERCISE 498.

Ex*	Tran	*sude,*	to sweat; to issue like sweat.
Con	Per	*tingent,*	touching.
Con	Anticon	*tagious,*	touching.
Con	Incon	*tiguous,*	touching.
Ana	Dicho	*tomy,*	a cutting.
At	De	*tach,*	to take; to hold; to make fast.
Ex	In	*tricate,*	to hinder, or impede; to perplex.
Pro	Ex	*tuberant*	swelling or rising.
Con	In	dolent,	grieving.

EXERCISE 499.

Contingent,	touching, or occurring together, [*as events;*] and, hence, happening in connection with; casual.	cy	ly	ness
Con*tagi,*	touching together, [*applied to diseases;*] and, hence, infecting by contact.	ion	ous	ousness
Con*tigu,*	touching together, [*as places;*] and, hence, neighboring; bordering upon; adjoining.	ous	ously	ity
Ana*tom,*	a cutting apart; dissection [*of an animal body.*]	y	ize	ical
Intricate,	to put into perplexity; to entangle.	ed	cy	ness
Extricate,	to free from perplexity or embarrassment; to deliver from difficulty.	ed	ion	ing
Pro*tuber,*	to swell forth, or out; to bulge out.	ant	ous	ate
Condole,	to grieve with, [*another,*] i. e. to sympathize.	ed	ing	ment
Indolent,	not grieving, or being anxious about; hence, at ease; idle; slothful.	ce	ly	

*. Commonly written *exude.*

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SECTION XX.

Exercise 500.

Ex	Im	De	*plore,*	to cry, or weep; to call out; to lament.
Con	At	De	*trition,*	the act of rubbing; friction.
In	Ex	Dis	*carnate,*	to make of, or invest with, flesh.
Re	Trans	Ef	fund, }	to pour.
Re	Trans	Ef	fuse, }	to pour.
Con	As	Ab	session,	the act of sitting; a sitting.
Con	Re	De	cession,	the act of going [*over ;*] a yielding.

Exercise 501.

Explore,	to cry out, or call earnestly [*for any thing ;*] hence, the signification, to seek, or search out.	ation	ator	atory
Implore,	to cry to, or call upon with tears; hence, to beseech; to entreat.	ed	ing	er
Deplore,	to cry after, or lament deeply; to bewail.	able	ably	ed
Contrite,	rubbed together, i. e. bruised, or crushed [*in spirit ;*] broken-hearted; penitent.	ly	ness	ion
Incarn,	to put in flesh, or to put on a fleshly body.	ate	ative	ation
Refund,	to pour back; and hence, to restore; to pay back.	ed	ing	er
Refuse,	to pour back [*as idle, or useless ;*] hence, to reject; to deny.	al	able	ed
Assess,	to sit [*for the purpose of imposing a tax, or duty ;*] hence, to fix the sum to be taxed, or levied.	or	able	ment

Exercise 502.

Ac	Dis	Re	crimination,	the act of separating, or marking [*what is wrong, or criminal ;*] hence, accusation; a charge of guilt.
Ex	Con	In	*cavation,*	the act of hollowing, or scooping out.
De	Dis	In	*cide,* }	to cut.
Con	Ex	Re	*cision,** }	the act of cutting.
Ex	Di	Re	*scind,* }	to cut.
Ab	Re	Di	*scission,** }	the act of cutting.

---

* *Cision* and *scission*, though alike in sense and sound, are from different roots, and hence their difference in form. They are both found united with prefixes; thus giving rise to derivative words which are very likely to be misspelled. Thus we have *Excision, Abscission: Recision, Rescission; Decision, Discission*, &c., in which, without the explanation above, we might expect to find the radical the same in form throughout

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Ac	Ex	Re	*cuse,*	a cause, or trial, [*chiefly in law ;*] a charge of guilt.
De	Dis	In	serve,*	to slave ; to wait upon ; to aid.
Pre	Con	Re	*serve,**	to keep ; to hold.

EXERCISE 503.

Discriminate,	to separate nicely [*between things ;*] to distinguish, or note differences.	ive	ately	ing		
Recriminate,	to criminate in return ; to return an accusation, or charge.	ory	ive	ed		
Concave,	hollow ; arched, the opposite of *convex.*†	ity	ness	ous		
Decide,	to cut off [*a case pending, or in dispute ;*] to settle ; to end.	ed	ing	edly		
Rescise,	to cut off again, [*a resolution, act, or law ;*] to revoke ; to repeal.	ion	ory			
Recuse,	to return, or give a cause [*for not doing, or being unwilling to do ;*] to refuse ; to reject.	ant	ancy	ation		
Accuse,	to bring to trial, or to bring a cause or charge against.	ed	able	ation		
Excuse,	to free from [*the charge of blame ;*] to exculpate ; to acquit.	less	able	atory		

EXERCISE 504.

Inserve,	to serve, or aid in [*any thing ;*] to minister to ; to assist.	ient	ed	ing	
Deserve,	to serve thoroughly ; and, hence, to earn by service ; to merit.	ed	ing	edly	
Disserve,	to deprive of service ; hence, generally, to harm ; to injure.	ice	iceable	ed	
Reserve,	to keep back [*till the proper time, or for future use ;*] to withhold ; to lay up.	edly	ing	ation	
Preserve,	to keep, or hold [*a shield, or cover*] before ; hence, to protect ; to shelter ; to keep safe.	ed	er	ative	
Conserve,	to keep together ; hence, to keep, or preserve a thing whole, sound, or unharmed.	able	ative	atory	

EXERCISE 505.

Dis	Ac	Con	credit,	to believe, or trust.
Mis	Re	Under	write,	to trace, or form letters ; to express by tracing letters, or characters [*on any thing.*]

* *Serve,* to slave, is from *servio ;*—*serve,* to keep, from *servo.*

† See the explanation of this word in Exercise 465.

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Em	Disem	Re-em	body	to put into form; to give bodily shape to.
Be	Self	After	love,	to regard with strong affection; to prefer greatly.
Com	Im	Incom	measurable,	capable of being measured.
Com	Im	Incom	mensurate,	to measure; also, measured.
Sur	Re	Over	pass,	to step, or go.
Em	Im	Over	power,	strength; ability.

Exercise 506.

Accredit,	to credit, or give credit to; to believe; to admit as true.	ed	ing	ation
Discredit,	not to credit; to disbelieve; also, to bring into discredit, or disgrace.	ed	ing	able
Embody,	to put into a body; to form; to unite.	ing	ed	ment
Surpass,	to pass over, or beyond; to excel; to exceed.	ed	ing	ingly
Trespass,*	to pass over [*due limits;*] hence, to transgress.	ed	ing	es
Commensur,	to measure with, or alike; to reduce to, or have the same measure or extent.	able	ately	ability
Empower,	to put in power, or authority; to enable.	ed	ing	s
Overpower,	to overcome, or subdue by superior force; to defeat.	ed	ing	s

Exercise 507.

Com	De	Re	*mand,*†	to give into the hands [*of another.*]
Com	Recom	Discom	*mend,*	to give into the hands [*of another.*]
A	Eu	Dys	*pepsy,*	concoction [*of food in the stomach;*] digestion.
Com	Inter	Im	mingle,	to mix.
Inter	Extra	Supra	foliaceous,	leafy; consisting of leaves.
In	De	Per	foliation,	the leafing of plants; the act of beating into a foil.
Syn	Meth	Peri	*od,*‡	a road; a way; a journey; a course.
Sub	Trans	Ultra	marine,	pertaining to the sea.

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* That is, *transpass.*

† *Mand* and *mend* are from the Latin *mando,* a verb compounded of *manus,* the hand, and *do,* to give. See the explanation of the derivatives in the next exercise.

‡ From the Greek ὁδός, *a road, way* or *journey.* Besides the forms given above we have *Exodus* and *exody,* signifying *a journey from* or *out of,* and particularly applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

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Exercise 508.

Command,	to give fully into [one's] hands [*a charge or commission ;*] to order.	ant	ress	ment
Demand,	to require from [one's] hands [*any thing committed to him ;*] generally, to ask or claim.	ed	able	er
Remand,	to give back into the hands [*of an officer ;*] to order back [*to prison.*]	ed	ing	
Commend,	to give into the hands [*of an another, any person or thing, as estimable or trust-worthy ;*] to praise.	able	ation	atory
Synod,	a journeying together; hence, a meeting; a council.	ical	ically	al
Period,	a way, or course around; a circuit; an orbit; the time of making a circuit; an end.	ic	ical	ically
Method,	according to [*some particular*] way, that is, a mode; a manner; an arrangement.	ical	ically	ism

Exercise 509.

Sub	**In**	**Ex**	***undation,***	a waving, or flowing, [*as of the sea.*]
Ad	**In**	**Ob**	***umbrate,***	to shade; to cast a shadow.
Super	**Dis**	**Self**	**praise,**	to laud; to commend.
Sur	**Over**	**Non**	**plus,**	more.
Un	**En**	**In**	**tomb,**	a sepulchre; a grave.
Un	**Dia**	**Hyper**	**critical,**	nicely discriminating; accurate.
In	**E**	**Per**	***vade,***	to go; to pass.
In	**E**	**Per**	***vasion,***	the act of going.

Exercise 510.

Inundate,	to wave, or flow on, or over; to overflow; to overwhelm.	ed	ing	ion
Obumbrate,	to overshadow; to darken.	ed	ing	ion
Adumbrate,	to shadow forth, that is, to resemble, or sketch faintly.	ed	ing	ion
Surplus,	overplus; more than the required or specified amount.	age		
Nonplus,	[*to place one so that he can do, or say*] no more; to confound.	ed	ing	
Invade,	to go into [*a place with hostile intentions ;*] to attack, to assail.	ed	ing	er
Evasive,	going, or prone to go out of [*the way, to avoid a direct answer, consequence, or conclusion.*]	ly	ness	
Pervade,	to go through, or throughout; to enter every part.	ed	ing	

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Exercise 511.

Dis	Re	Tran	*silient,*	leaping.
Re	Ex	In	*sult,*	to leap; to spring.
Con	Precon	Discon	*cert,*	to vie; to strive.
Co	Sub	In	ordinate,	according to, or being in [*a certain* order, rank or rule.
Co	Ad	In	*here,*	to stick; to cling.
Co	Ad	In	*hesion,*	the act of adhering, or sticking to.
Co	Super	Un	essential,	necessary to being; constituent; of prime importance.
Ag	De	Con	glutinate,	to glue; to cement.

Exercise 512.

Result,	to spring back, [*as a consequence from something;*] hence, to proceed or arise from.	ance ant ed
Exult,	to leap out, or forth [*with joy or in triumph;*] hence, to triumph.	ant ation ing
Insult,	to leap upon [*contemptuously;*] hence, to treat offensively; to abuse.	ingly ation ed
Consult,	to leap, or go together readily [*in deliberation;*] hence, to counsel together; to seek advice.	ation ative ing
Concert,*	to vie together [*in contriving, or settling a plan;*] hence, to contrive; to arrange; to plan.	ed ing ation
Adhere,	to stick, cling, or cleave to.	ent ency ently
Cohesive,	sticking, or clinging together.	ly ness
Agglutinate,	to glue to, to cause to stick to.	ive ion ed

Exercise 513.

Ac	De	Pro	*clivity,*	a slope, or bend, [*as, of elevated grounds.*]
Re	Un	Dis	cover,	to lay or spread over; and, hence, to hide; to conceal.
Co	Ex	Pre	*emption,*	the act of taking, [*chiefly for a price, or consideration.*]
Af	Con	In	*flict,*	to beat, strike or dash.
Re	Intro	In	fract,	to break.
Col	Re	Ob	*luctation,*	the act of struggling, or striving.
Pre	Sub	Ad	*monish,*	to warn; to advise.
Pre	Ad	Com	monition,	the act of advising; advice.

* *Concert* is usually deduced, as above, from *con* and *certo,* [to vie.] On this, however, there is little agreement among etymologists. Assuming this to be the true derivation, *a concert of music* will be *a vying together* of musical performers.

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Exercise 514.

Recover,	to cover again; that is, to get under cover again; hence, to regain.	y ed	able
Discover,	to take out of the state of being covered, or concealed; to find.	ed ing	able
Uncover,	to take off the cover; to lay bear; to strip.	ed ing	s
Exempt,	to take out, or except from [*a general rule, or requisition;*] to privilege.	ion ed	ible
Afflict,	to beat or strike down [*with disease, sickness, distress, calamity.*]	ive ion	ed
Inflict,	to strike [*a blow*] upon; hence, generally, to impose a punishment or penalty.	er ed	ion
Refract,	to break [*the line or natural course of a ray of light;*] to turn from a direct course.	ed ive	ion
Reluct,	to struggle, or strive against; hence, generally, to show a repugnance or unwillingness.	ant antly	

Exercise 515.

Meta	**Para**	**Peri**	phrase,	mode of expression; diction.
Con	**In**	**Ad**	*nate,*	born.
Sub	**Re**	**Ad**	nascent,	growing, or springing up; beginning to be or exist.
De	**Sur**	**Pre-de**	cease,	to go; generally, to go *from, i. e.* to leave off.
Re	**De**	**Pre**	*monstrate,*	to show.
De	**An**	**Con**	notation,	the act of noting, or recording particularly.
Circum	**Re**	**Retro**	*flex,*	a bending; a turning.
Re	**In**	**De**	flect,	to bend; to turn.

Exercise 516.

Metaphrase,*	a translation, word for, *i. e. according to,* word; phrase for phrase; a literal translation.	tic	tically
Paraphrase,*	to phrase or express nearly like [*the expression of another;*] to explain by varying the expression.	ed tic	tically
Periphrase,*	to phrase or express in a round-about way; to employ circumlocution.	ed tic	tical
Decease,	to go [*from the world;*] that is, to depart this life; to die.	ed ing	
Surcease,	to cease; to give over; to refrain from; to forbear.	ed ing	

* The final *e* of this word is rejected, upon the addition of the suffix *tic,* and its compounds.

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Demonstrate,	to show or point out specially; hence, to prove beyond doubt.	ive ed	ing
Remonstrate,	to show again; to point out again [*reasons or considerations against a thing;*] to expostulate.	ed ing	or
Reflect,	to turn again and again [*in mind;*] to revolve; to meditate.	ed ingly	ive

EXERCISE 517.

Con	As	Dis	similar,	like; resembling.
Pre	Con	In	science,	knowledge; a collection of principles systematically arranged.
Un	Super	Under	saturated,	excessively full; filled completely.
Com	Under	Counter	plot,	plan; scheme; intrigue.
Dis	Im	Un	plume,	a feather; the feather [*of a shield; of a hat or cap;*] hence, pride, ambition, glory.
Ap	Re	Inter	*peal,*	to call; to summon.
Ex	Dis	De	*cerption,*	the act of gathering, culling, or plucking.
Cor	E	Ir	radiation,*	the act of emitting rays, [*chiefly, of light from a centre.*]

EXERCISE 518.

Dissimilar,	unlike; not resembling.	ity			
Conscience,	knowledge within [*one's self,*] or self-knowledge; hence, the faculty by which we judge our own thoughts, or actions.	ious	iously	es	
Repeal,	to call back [*a law, statute, sentence, deed;*] to revoke.	ed	ing	er	
Appeal,	to call, or carry [*a cause from one judge or court to another;*] to refer to.	able	er	ing	
Excerpt,	to cull, or pick out [*portions of a book;*] to extract; to select.	ed	ing	or	
Discerpt,	to pluck, or pull apart; to sever or sunder.	ed	ible	ibility	
Irradiate,	to send into, or diffuse rays [*of light*] upon; to enlighten; to illuminate.	ed	ing	s	
Eradiate,	to send out rays [*of light;*] to beam.	ed	ing	ion	

EXERCISE 519.

E	Un	nerve,	a tendon, or sinew; hence, vigor.
Ab	Pre	ominate	to give *omen;* to forebode.

* Radiation is from the Latin *radius*, a rod or staff; it is applied to a measuring rod, the spoke of a wheel, a line or ray [of light,] and other things similar.

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Over	Under	Mis	rate,	to value, or estimate.
Pel*	Trans	Di	lucid,	bright; shining.
Inter	Trans	Re	lucent,	shining.
Re	De	En	*tail,*	to cut.
En	Ig	Disen	noble,	famous; illustrious; grand.
Dis	Re	Pre	possess,	to have or hold; to get hold of.

Exercise 520.

Enervate,	to deprive of nerve, i. e. to weaken, or enfeeble.	ed ing s
Abominate,	to make, or take [*ill*] omen from, i. e. to deprecate as ominous; to detest.	ed ing ion
Pellucid,	shining through; clear; transparent.	ity ness
Retail,	to cut again and again; that is, into pieces; hence, to sell in small quantities.	ed ing er
Detail,	to cut off part by part [*a narrative;*] hence, to relate particularly.	ed ing er
Entail,	to cut into†; to cut off [*all but special heirs to an estate;*] to fix unalterably.	ed ing ment
Prepossess,	to have, or take, [*chiefly, an impression, or opinion*] beforehand; to pre-occupy; to bias.	ed ing ion

Exercise 521.

De	For	Of	fend,	to strike, [*chiefly, in defence, or in return;*] hence, to ward; to parry.
De	Of	Inof	*fensive,*	striking, or parrying; tending to strike or parry.
Ex	Com	Super	purgation,	the act of purifying.
Dis	Un	Over	quiet,	still; calm; peaceful.
Re	In	Dis	tort,	a turn, or twist; a twisting [*out of the right way;*] hence, a wrong.
Dis	Con	Re	tortion,	the act of turning, or twisting.
In	Con	De	torsion,	the act of turning, or twisting.
Suf	Bene	Male	*fice,*	a deed; the act of doing.

Exercise 522.

Defend,	to strike, or ward off [*evil;*] to repel; to protect.	ed	ant	ing
Offend,	to strike against; that is, to attack; to hurt or wound [*the feelings.*]	ed	er	ress
Expurgate,	to purge out; to free from impurities.	ed	ion	ory

* *Pel* is but another form of *per.* See Rule II., page 115.
† In this, the literal sense, the word is now obsolete.

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Retort,	to turn, or throw back; to return or answer forcibly [*a charge or argument.*]	ed	ing	er
Distort,	to turn, or twist apart from, or out of [*the way or proper shape;*] *to wrest; to pervert.*	ed	ing	ion
Suffice,	to act, or do under [*the character of another;*] hence, to do what is equal; to satisfy.	ient	iency	ed
Benefice,	a well doing; that is, a good deed; a benefit.	ial	ent	ed
Malefice,	an ill doing; that is, an evil deed; a doing ill [*by sorcery;*] hence, witchery.	iate	ient	ience

EXERCISE 523.

Ab	Re	Dis	solve,	to loose; to separate; to melt; to free [*from doubt;*] to explain.
Ab	Re	Dis	solution,	the act of solving.
Con	Dis	As	*sent,*	to feel; to perceive.
Con	Dis	Pre	*sension,*	the act of feeling, or perceiving by the senses.
En	Peri	Par	*ergy.*	a work; an operation.
A	Pre	Counter	*vail,*	to be well; to be efficacious.
A	Com	De	*partment,*	the act of parting or dividing.
Co	Under	Re	agent,	one who acts [*in place of another;*] a factor.

EXERCISE 524.

Absolve,	to loose or free from [*guilt; an oath or promise;*] hence, to pardon; to release; to acquit.	ed	ing	er
Resolve,	to loosen again or separate [*the parts of a compound;*] hence, to analyze; also, to free from doubt, *i. e.* to decide.	edly	able	ent
Dissolve,	to loosen completely [*the parts of any thing;*] hence, to melt; to sever; to disunite.	ent	able*	ed
Consent,	to think with or like [*another;*] to agree with; and hence, to grant or allow.	aneous	ient	ed
Assent,	to think according to [*what is proposed;*] that is, to admit to be true; to permit; to yield.	ingly	ation	ator
Periergy,	a working round [*needlessly,*] i. e. needless caution, or diligence.			
Parergy,	a work beyond [*what is required;*] a superfluity.			

* Also, *dissolvible.*

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Avail,	to be efficacious, [*chiefly, in the production of advantage ;*] to be of weight or influence ; to profit.	able	ment	ed
Prevail,	to be efficacious before, or beyond [*others ;*] to predominate.	ing	ent	ment

EXERCISE 525.

In	Ex	Dis	*culpate,*	to fault ; to blame ; to censure
Im	Over	Com	patient,	feeling, or suffering [*pain without complaint.*]
Im	Dis	Com	passionate,	affected by passion.
Mis	Un	Self	taught,	instructed.
Counter	Over	Out	poise,	to balance.
Sus	Resus	Exsus	*citate,*	to call ; to summon.
Con	Re	Discon	*tinue,*	to hold.
Im	Dis	Re-im	*burse,**	a hide or skin [*converted into a money bag ;*] a purse.

EXERCISE 526.

Compassion,	to feel with, or share in [*the sufferings of another ;*] to sympathize ; to pity.	ate	ately	able
Impassion,	to throw passion into, or affect with warmth of feeling.	ate	ated	ed
Dispassion,	freedom from passion ; coolness ; apathy.	ate	ately	ed
Counterpoise,	to weigh against ; to counterbalance.	ed	ing	es
Resuscitate,	to call up again ; to revive ; to renew.	ed	ive	ion
Continue,	to hold or keep together [*without interruptions ;*] hence, to prolong, to remain.	ance	ed	ous
Retinue,	[*a body of persons*] held back, or retained, as attendants ; a train of persons.	s		
Disburse,	to take out of the purse, that is, to lay out ; to spend.	ed	ing	ment

EXERCISE 527.

Im	Com	Re	ply†,	to fold ; to lay together ; to bend.
Im	Ex	Sup	*plicate,*	to fold ; to lay together ; to bend.

* *Burse*, in the simple form, is now applied to a public place or building for money or mercantile transactions.

† The radical *ply*, and the kindred forms grouped with it, are from PLICO, [πλέκω,] PLICATUM, to fold or knit ; *ply* and the other forms in the second group, come from PLEO, [πλεω,] PLETUM, to fill.

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Im	Ap	Re	*ptication,*	the act of folding, or laying together.
Im	Ex	Unex	*plicit,*	folded.
Sup	Re-sup		*ply,*	to fill.
Com	Sup	Im	*plement,*	that which fills.
Com	Incom	Re	*plete,*	filled.
Com	De	Im	*pletion,*	the act of filling.
Dis	Per	Re-dis	*turb,*	to put in disorder; to confuse.

Exercise 528.

Imply,	to fold in, or contain, [*as a consequence, what is not expressed in words ;*] to involve.	ed	edly	ing
Comply,	to fold, or bend [*one's self in conformity*] with [*another ;*] hence, to yield to; to agree with.	ant	able	*ment
Reply,	to fold back, or lay out [*something by way of answer ;*] hence, to answer; to respond.	ed	ing	cation
Implicate,	to fold in, or involve [*one, chiefly in criminal or improper transactions ;*] to prove one to be concerned in.	ion	ed	ing
Explicate,	to unfold, or explain [*the sense or meaning of an author.*]	ive	ion	ed
Supplicate,	to fold, or bend [*the knees*] under [*in prayer or worship ;*] hence, to pray; to implore; to beseech.	ed	ory	ion
Implicit,	folded, or wrapped in, [*as faith or confidence ;*] hence, entire; unlimited.	ly	ness	
Explicit,	laid out, or unfolded; hence, plain; clear; free from doubt or uncertainty.			

Exercise 529.

Supply,	to fill under, or from, the bottom; hence, to fill up what is wanting; to furnish; to provide with.	ed	ing	al
Supplement,	that which fills, or makes up [*a deficiency ;*] what is added to supply defects.	al	ary	
Complement,	that which fills up, or makes [*even*] with; hence, whatever completes; also, the full sum or quantity.	al		

* *Compliment*, which is formed by adding this suffix to the word comply, is to be carefully distinguished from *complement* in the next exercise.

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Implement,	that which fills or supplies [*the hand of the workman in the exercise of his calling ;*] hence, a tool or utensil.	s
Complete,	to fill up or make [*even*] with [*a given standard ;*] hence, to perfect; to finish.	ed ive ment
Replete,	entirely filled ; abounding with.	ive ively ion
Depletion,	the act of taking out of the state of being full [*of blood ;*] blood-letting.	
Disturb,	to put in great disorder; to discompose ; to disarrange ; to put out of place.	ed ance er
Perturb,	to discompose [*the mind*] thoroughly ; to disquiet greatly.	ator ation ed

EXERCISE 530.

Mis	Dis	Un	allied,	bound to another [*by covenant or affinity.*]
Em	Im	Disem	bitter,	biting, or sharp [*to the taste ;*] hence, painful, distressing.
Dis	Over	Un	burden,	to load ; to encumber.
In	Un	Over	cautious,	wary ; heedful ; circumspect.
Con	Re	Sub	duplicate,*	two-fold ; double.
Re	Pre	Self	examination,	the act of weighing, or testing by a balance.
Dis	Un	Self	interested,	being between, or in the midst [*of affairs ;*] i. e. concerned ; engaged in.
En	Inter	Disen	tangle,	to tie, or twist together intricately.

EXERCISE 531.

Disally,	to take out of the state of being allied.	ed ing es
Misally,	to bind, or associate improperly.	ed ance
Incautious,	not wary ; heedless.	ly ness
Conduplicate,	to double, or fold together.	ed ing ion
Reduplicate,	to redouble ; to augment.	ive ion ed
Pre-examine,	to weigh, test, or try beforehand.	ed ing ation
Disinterested,	not concerned, or not having an interest in.	ness ly
Intertangle,	to tangle between ; to interlock.	ed ing es
Disentangle,	to take out of the state of being tangled, or twisted together.	ed ing es

EXERCISE 532.

En	Inter	Un	twine,	to twist ; to wind round.

* *Duplicate*, here treated as a primitive, is a compound of *duo*, two, and *plicate* [*plico*] to fold.

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En	Il	Re	*lumine*,	to light.
Mis	Over	Un	matched,	presented as equal; made equal [*in any respect.*]
Sur	Mis	Fore	name,	the word by which any thing is known, or called.
Ir	Contra	Extra	regular,	according to rule.
Semi	Inter	Ex	osseous,	bony; made, or partaking of bone.
Sub	Under	Mis	tutor,	one who looks after, or takes charge of [*the education of another;*] a teacher.
Counter	Over	Out	vote,	to express a wish or preference, [*chiefly, in the election of men to office, and in passing laws.*]

EXERCISE 533.

Illumine,	to give, or throw light into or upon; to make clear.	ation	ant ative
Relumine,	to light again; to rekindle.	ed	ing es
Surname,	an over, or additional name [*in respect, chiefly, to the one given at baptism.*]	ed	ing es
Misname,	to name wrong.	ed	ing es
Irregular,	not according to rule, law or established order.	ity	ly
Exosseous,	without bones.		
Mistutor,	to educate, or instruct improperly; to teach amiss.	ed	ing
Countervote,	to vote against, or oppositely.	ed	ing es

EXERCISE 534.

Ob	Re	Con	*tund*, }	to beat; to bruise.
Ob	Re	Con	*tuse*, }	to beat; to bruise.
In	Dis	Non	ability,	the quality, or state of being able.
Counter	Un	De	current,	running.
Dis	Mis	Self	esteem,	to set a value upon; to estimate.
En	Disen	Disin	thrall,	to enslave.
De	Re	Corre	*spond*, }	to pledge, or promise.
Re	Irre	Unre	*sponsible*, }	answerable, or liable to answer

EXERCISE 535.

Obtuse,	beaten against, [*as the point or edge of a weapon;*] hence, blunt; dull [*in mind.*]	ness	ly	ion
Retund,	to beat back [*the edge or point,*] i. e. to blunt; to dull.	ed	ing	s
Contuse,	beaten, or bruised together; brayed.	ion	ed	ing
Disesteem,	not to esteem; to dislike, or disregard.	ed	ing	s

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Despond,	to be deprived of the pledge or promise [*of any thing ;*] hence, to lose hope ; to be disheartened.	ency	ently ingly
Respond,	to promise again, or in return ; and hence, generally, to answer, or reply to.	ent	ed ing
Response,	an answer back ; a reply.	es	ive ory
Correspond,	to answer together, or one another, [*as by letters ;*] also, to agree, or be congruous.	ence	ing ent

EXERCISE 536.

In	Di	Re	*vest,*	to clothe, or attire.
Re	En	Re-en	force,	to compel ; to drive.
Re	En	Re-en	graft,	to make a cut or incision, [*into a tree, to insert a scion, or shoot.*]
Ac	Fore	Inter	knowledge,	that which is known ; learning ; information.
Pur	Re	Inter	view,	sight ; prospect ; to view.
At	Con	Dis	temper,	to time, or season [*any thing ;*] to adapt to the occasion ; hence, generally, to moderate, or modify.
A	De	Conde	*scend,*	to go or come, [*chiefly, upward ;*] to rise ; to mount ; to climb.
A	De	Conde	*scension,*	the act of going, or coming.

EXERCISE 537.

Invest,	to clothe in or with [*power ;*] hence, also, to surround, [*as a city under siege.*]	ed	ment iture
Divest,	to unclothe ; to strip or deprive of [*power or privilege.*]	ed	ing iture
Purview,	the view before, or a forward view : that is, the scope, limit, or design [*of a statute.*]	s	
Interview,	view between, or among [*persons ;*] i. e. a meeting ; a conference.	s	
Attemper,	to temper to, or according to [*some rule or standard ;*] to regulate ; to modify.	ment	ate ed
Contemper,	to temper together ; to moderate [*by intermixture ;*] hence, to suit ; to qualify.	ament	ation ate
Distemper,	to take out of the state of being properly tempered ; to disorder ; to derange [*body or mind.*]	ature	ance ed

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Condescend,	to come down with, or to a level with [*another*;] to stoop or yield to that which is inferior.	**ed**	**ingly ence**
Acknowledge,	to make, or permit to be known, that is, to own; to confess.	**ed**	**ing ment**

SECTION XXI.

Exercise 538.

A	**Sym**	**Anti**	**Eu**	*pathy,*	feeling; passion.
Im	**Re**	**Mis**	**Re-im**	print,	to press, mark, or stamp letters or characters.
Un	**Co**	**In**	**Sub**	equal,	the same in any respect; alike.
A	**Dys**	**Eu**	**Anti**	*nomy,*	law; statute; rule.
Pre	**Fore**	**Mis**	**Ad**	judgment.* }	the act of judging; a decision.
Ad	**Di**	**Pre**	**Unad**	*judicated,* }	judged; determined; decided.
Be	**En**	**Mis**	**Dis**	trust,	to put confidence in; to credit.

Exercise 539.

Apathy,†	state of being without feeling.	**etical**		
Antipathy,†	feeling against; dislike; aversion.	**es**	**etical**	**ous**
Sympathy,†	feeling with another, i. e. fellow feeling; compassion.	**es**	**etic**	**ize**
Antinomy,	against law, i. e. against the obligation of the moral law; also, law opposed to law.	**an**	**anism**	**es**
Prejudge,	to judge beforehand.	**ed**	**ing**	**ment**
Adjudicate,	to judge to; to addeem; to sentence.	**ed**	**ing**	**ion**
Prejudice,	judgment before or without examination.	**ed**	**ial**	**ially**
Mistrust,	to believe wrong of any one; to be without confidence in a person.	**ful**	**fulness**	**ingly**
Distrust,	to discredit; to be suspicious of.	**ed**	**ing**	**fully**

Exercise 540.

Dis	**Un**	**Mis**	**Be**	like,	to be pleased with; to approve; similar.
Mis	**After**	**In**	**Re-in**	state,	to set forth the condition of any thing to describe; to place.
En	**Pre-en**	**Re-en**	**Disen**	gage,	to pledge; to bind.
E	**Re-e**	**Pre-e**	**Co-e**	stablish,	to make firm, or stable; to settle.
Dis	**Un**	**Be**	**Im**	mask,	a cover for the face; a disguise.
Be	**En**	**In**	**Over**	cloud,	to cover with clouds; to obscure; to darken.

* More correctly, though less frequently, written *judgement.* See **Rule II.**

† Upon adding the suffixes, except *es,* drop the final *y* of this word.

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Exercise 541.

Dislike,	to be displeased with; not to approve,	ed	ing	ness
Unlike,	not similar; different.	ly	ness	lihood
Misstate,	to set forth wrong; to represent erroneously.	ment	ing	ed
Reinstate,	to put in possession again; to place in a former situation.	ment	ing	ed
Disengage,	to take out of the state of being pledged, or bound.	ed	edness	ment
Establish,	to make firm; to found permanently.	ment	ed	er
Dismask,	to deprive of, or strip off, a mask.	ed	ing	

Exercise 542.

Mis	Out	Re	Over	measure,	to ascertain the dimensions of any thing.
Dis	Em	Re	Over	people,	to fill, or supply with inhabitants.
Out	Re	Under	Over	value,	to estimate the worth of; to apprize.
Ad	Co	Ex	De	hortation,	the act of entreating, or urging; persuasion.
Sub	Circum	In	Ad	jacent,	lying; situate.
Ad	Con	Per	Ab	*jure*,	to swear.
Al	Col	Ob	Circum	*ligate*,	to bind; to tie.

Exercise 543.

Exhort,	to urge out, i. e. to entreat warmly.	ation	ative	atory
Dehort,	to urge [*one*] from, or against [*a thing*;] to dissuade.	ed	er	atory
Adjure,	to swear, or cause to swear to; to charge with an oath.	ation	ed	er
Abjure,	to swear off, or from, i. e. to renounce upon oath; to disclaim.	ed	ing	ation
Perjure,	to swear through, i. e. in opposition to, [*truth*;] hence, to swear falsely.	y	ed	er
Conjure,*	to swear together; to urge, or call upon with the solemnity of an oath.	ed	er	ation
Obligate,	to bind [*by promise, service, or duty.*]	ion	ory	ed

Exercise 544.

Sug	Con	Di	In	*gestion*,	the act of bearing, or carrying.
Pro	De	Re†	Con	*tection*,	the act of covering.
Re	Ante	Out	Mis	number,	to count; to calculate.
Re	Un	Em	Re-em	brace,	to draw closely together; to bind; to clasp.
Ef	De	Out	Anti	face,	the general form; the front; surface; countenance.

---

* *Con'jure*, with the accent on the first syllable, is used to signify, to practice witchcraft, or enchantment.

† Note here, that *Re* is *privative*; *retection* signifying the act of uncovering, or disclosing.

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Ex	Com	Pro	Decom	*pound*, to put, place or lay.
Ad	Unad	Re-ad	Sub	*orned*, fitted out; decked.

Exercise 545.

Suggest,	to bear, or place under [*view or consideration ;*] to indicate, to hint.	ion	ive	ed
Digest,	to bear or set apart in order; to arrange; to bear apart, or dissolve, as food in the stomach.	ed	edly	ible
Congest,	to bear, carry, or heap to gether; to collect together in a mass.	ed	ion	ible
Protect,	to place a covering or shield before; to shelter; to guard.	ive	orship	ed
Detect,	to take out of the state of being covered or hid; to uncover; to find out.	ion	ed	ing
Unbrace,	to take out of the state of being bound; to loosen; to unclasp.	ed	ing	
Embrace,	to bind, or clasp in [*the arms ;*] also, to hold; to comprehend.	ment	ed	er

Exercise 546.

Deface,	to deprive of face, form or figure; to deform.	ed	ing	ment
Efface,	to rub out, or destroy entirely; to mar completely.	ed	ing	
Expound,	to place, or lay out [*to view ;*] to explain.	er	ing	ed
Compound,	to put together; to combine; to mix; to adjust.	able	ing	er
Propound,	to lay before, i. e. to present.	ed	ing	er
Adorn,	to fit to [*handsomely ;*] hence, to beautify; to decorate.	ed	ing	ment
Suborn,	to fit, or prepare under [*cover*, i. e. *secretly, persons to become false witnesses ;*] hence, to bribe; to induce one to perjure himself.	ed	ing	ation

Exercise 547.

Retro	De	Re	Dis	grade,	}	a step; a rank or degree.
Di	E	Pro	Trans	gress,	}	to step; to take steps; to go.
Con	Re	Sur	Super	vive,		to live.
De	Ar	Disar	Re-ar	range,		a row; rank; to set in order.
Sur	Ar	E	Di	*reption*,		the act of seizing or snatching
De	Re	In	Disin	*cline*,		to bend or lean.
Bene	Mal-	Satis	Dissatis	faction,*		the act of doing, or making.

Exercise 548.

Degrade,	to deprive of rank; to cast down from a higher state; to disgrace.	ment	ing	ingly
Progress,	to step, or go forward; to advance.	ive	ively	ional
Digress,	to step aside, or stray [*from the subject ;*] to deviate.	ed	ional	ive

* *Faction* is often applied to a body of partisans, i. e. men *doing*, or *acting* in opposition to others.

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Transgress,	to step over [*the law or limit ;*] to violate.	ed	or	ional
Survive,	to live over, or beyond [*a given time or event ;*] to outlive.	al	ed	or
Revive,	to live, or cause to live again; to re-animate.	al	ify	escent

Exercise 549.

Convive,	to live together, i. e. to feast together.	ial	iality	ed
Arrange,	to range according to [*some rule or standard ;*] to dispose in order.	ment	ed	ing
Derange,	to take out of the state of being arranged; to disorder [*the intellect.*]	ment	ed	ing
Surrept,	to seize, or snatch under [*cover or concealment ;*] *i. e.* to effect by stealth.	ion	itious	itiously
Incline,	to bend, or lean in, or towards; to tend towards.	ation	ed	ing
Decline,	to bend, or turn from, or downward; to sink, or fall; to refuse.	ation	atory	able
Satisfact,	to do [*what is deemed ;*] sufficient; to gratify; to settle.	ory	orily	ive

Exercise 550.

Im	**Com**	**Per**	**Trans**	*mute,*	to alter, or change.
Im	**Per**	**Re**	**Imper**	*manent,*	abiding, staying, or enduring.
E	**Im**	**Pro**	**Supere**	*minent,*	jutting, or hanging.
De	**Im**	**E**	**Sub**	merge,	to dip; to plunge; to overwhelm.
De	**E**	**Sub**	**Im**	*mersion,*	the act of dipping.
An	**Pro**	**Re**	**De**	*nounce,*	to tell something new; to report.
Pro	**E**	**De**	**Re**	*nunciation,*	the act of telling something new, or declaring.
E	**Con**	**Di**	**An**	numeration,	the act of counting or calculating.

Exercise 551.

Immutable,	not possible to be changed.	ly	ity	ness
Commute,	to change with [*one another,*] i. e. to exchange; to substitute.	ative	atively	able
Transmute,	to change across, *i. e.* from one substance into another.	er	ability	ed
Permute,	to change through and through, or completely [*one thing for another ;*] to barter.	ed	ing	ation
Permanent,	abiding, or enduring through [*a long time ;*] lasting; durable.	cy	ce	ly
Immanent,	abiding in, i. e. inherent; intrinsic.	cy		
Imminent,	hanging upon, or over, i. e. near; threatening.	ce		
Eminent,	jutting out [*beyond others ;*] hence, exalted.	ce	ly	cy
Prominent	jutting, or stretching forth; hence, protuberant; eminent.	ce	ly	cy

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Exercise 552.

Demerge,	to plunge down; to overwhelm.	ed	ing		
Emerge,	to take out of the state of being merged; to rise above the surface; to issue.	ence	ency	ed	
Immerse,	to dip into any fluid; to plunge into [*affairs,*] i. e. to involve.	ed	ing	ion	
Denounce,	to declare openly against; to menace.	ment	ed	er	
Announce,	to publish; to make known to.	ed	ing	s	
Annunciate,	to bring news; to announce.	ed	ion	or	
Enunciate,	to tell out; to utter; to pronounce.	ed	ive	ory	
Pronounce,	to speak forth, or openly; to utter.	able	ed	ing	
Renounce,	to declare against, i. e. reject [*what has once been held or believed.*]	ed	ing	er	
Enumerate,	to count out or reckon things separately; to tell or mention one by one.	ive	ed	ing	

Exercise 553.

Se	Sine	Asse	Counterse	cure,	care; charge or trust.
En	Re	Over	Dis	gorge,	to swallow greedily.
En	De	Dis	Disen	throne,	a royal seat; a chair of state.
In	As	En	Re-as	sure,	certain; not liable to fail.
Re	A	Con	Ab	*stringe,*	to bind or press.
Con	Re	Dis	Super	strain,	to bind; to hold; to stretch
Ob	Con	Re	A	*striction,*	the act of binding.

Exercise 554.

Sinecure,	[*an office affording emolument*] without charge or care.	s		
Secure,	without, or free from care; safe.	ed	ity	ly
Engorge,	to swallow greedily; to glut.	ment	ing	ed
Dethrone,	to deprive of the royal seat, *i. e.* of sovereignty.	ment	ed	ize
Assure,	to make sure; to render confident.	ed	edly	ance
Insure,	to make sure [*against loss;*] to secure for a consideration.	ed	er	ance

Exercise 555.

Astringe,	to bind to; to press or force the parts together.	ent	ency	ed
Constringe,	to bind together; to compress.	ent	ency	ing
Constrict,	to bind together; to contract.	ion	ed	or
Restrict,	to bind or hold back [*to some point,*] *i. e.* to limit.	ive	ively	ion
Constrain,	to bind or hold forcibly; to urge strongly.	able	ed	t
Restrain,	to bind, hold, or keep back; to check.	ed	ing	t
Distrain,	to take out of the state of being held [*as property;*] to wring from.	ed	ing	able

Exercise 556.

Mis	Ac	Re	Dis	count,	to number; to reckon; to tell.
Con	Ex	Dis	Se	*cern,*	to separate.
Se	Dis	Ex		*crete,*	to separate.

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De	Con	Re	Ex	coct,	to prepare by heat; to cook.
Un	Counter	De	Be	charm,	to delight or enchant.
Re	Bene	Pro	Dispro	fit,	to make.
Ag	Con	Se	Dis	*gregate*,	to flock, herd or assemble.

Exercise 557.

Account,	to count to, i. e. to render account; to calculate; to give reasons.	ed	able	ant	
Discount,	to count off from [*the principal sum,*] *i. e.* to deduct as interest.	ed	able	ing	
Secrete,	to separate [*from sight,*] *i. e.* to conceal; to separate [*fluid matter from the blood.*]	ed	cy	ory	
Excrete,	to separate [*refuse matter from the aliments, or the blood.*]	ion	ive	ory	
Discreet,*	having power to separate [*between right and wrong in conduct;*] wise; judicious.	ly	ion†	ionary†	
Discern,	to separate [*by sight or in mind,*] i. e. to see distinctly; to discriminate.	ed	ing	ment	
Excern,	to separate [*from the body through the pores;*] to strain out.	ed	in	s	
Concern,	to separate specially, [*as an object of regard;*] hence, to interest.	edly	ing	ment	

Exercise 558.

Concoct,	to cook together, or prepare [*food in the stomach;*] to digest; to prepare.	ion	ive	ed
Decoct,	to prepare by boiling, [*chiefly, medicinal herbs.*]	ible	ed	ion
Profit,	to make forward, i. e. to advance; to gain or cause to gain.	able	less	ed
Refit,	to make again [*suitable,*] i. e. to repair.	ed	ing	
Congregate,	to flock, or gather together.	ion	ional	ionalism
Aggregate,	to flock, or gather to [*one assemblage;*] collect into one sum, or mass.	ive	ly	ion
Segregate,	to take from the flock or assemblage; to separate from others.	ed	ing	ion

Exercise 559.

Be	Re	Mis	Under	take,	to lay hold of; to receive.
Super	De	Re	Ad	*vise*,	to see, or look.
At	Con	Dis	Re	*tribute*,	to give; to yield; to grant.
Re	Con	Dis	As	*sent*,	to feel, or think.
Im	Com	Per	Incom	*plex*,	to plait; fold; also, folded.
In	Out	Over	Counter	work,	to labor; to be in motion.
Suc	Dis	Pro	Pre	*cinct*,	girt; surrounded.

* We have, also, *discrete*, which is but another form of this word, and which, as a verb, signifies, *to separate;* as an adjective, *distinct, disjunct.*

† Upon adding this suffix, drop one *e* of the radical.

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Exercise 560.

Supervise,	to look over, or oversee; to superintend.	ion	or	al
Devise,	to see, or perceive clearly [*the mode of effecting a purpose,*] i. e. to invent; to contrive.	ed	ing	er
Revise,	to see, or look over again; to review; to amend.	al	ed	ion
Advise,	to see, or cause to see to; to deliberate; to admonish; to inform.	ment	able	edly
Attribute,	to give, or yield to [*one, as his due;*] to ascribe; to impute.	able	ive	ed
Contribute,	to give with, or in common with [*others;*] to aid.	ory	ive	or

Exercise 561.

Distribute,	to give, or assign separately; to divide among many.	ively	iveness	able
Retribute,	to give, or pay back [*good or evil;*] to requite.	ive	ory	ion
Resent,	to feel again, or in return [*chiefly an insult or injury.*]	ment	ive	ingly
Consent,	to feel and think with, i. e. the same as [*another;*] to allow; to concur.	aneous	ient	ed
Dissent,	to feel and think differently [*from another,*] i. e. to disagree.	aneous	ient	ious
Assent,	to feel [*favorably*] to or towards; to concede; to yield.	ingly	ation	er

Exercise 562.

Complex,	folded, or knit together; composite.	ity	ly	ure
Implex,	folded in, i. e. intricate.	ion		
Perplex,	to fold, or wind through and through, i. e. to make intricate; to embarrass.	ed	ity	edness
Counterwork,	to work against, i. e. to counteract.	ed	ing	s
Succinct,	girt, or bound under [*closely, as a garment;*] hence, brief; concise.	ly	ness	
Procinct,	girt for [*action;*] ready; fully prepared.			
Precinct,	girt round fully, or *that which* girds, i. e. a limit, or boundary.			

Exercise 563.

Demi	Hemi	Semi	In*	sphere,	a round body; a globe.
Con	Ex	Para	Sub	centric,	placed, or being at the centre
Ap	Com	Re	Disap	probation,	the act of proving, or trying.
Con	Pro	Mispro	Dispro	*fess,*	to declare; to own; to acknowledge.
Ap	Over	Under	Dis	*prize,*†	to take [*at a certain value.*]
Ap	Com	Enter	Re	*prise,*	to take.
Em	De	Disem	Re-em	bark,	a barge, boat, or vessel.

* *Insphere* is to place in a sphere.

† *Prize* and *prise* both, it is here assumed, come to us, through *pris,* past participle of the French *prendre,* from the Latin *prehendo,* to take or seize. We have,

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Exercise 564.

Concentre,	to draw to a common centre; to come to a point.	ate ation ic
Eccentric,	out of the centre; out of, or deviating from regularity in conduct.	al ally ity
Paracentric,	[*not equally distant*] from the centre, i. e. deviating from a circular form.	al
Approbate,	to try, or test [*with satisfaction*;] to approve; to commend.	ed ing ory
Comprobate,	to prove with, or to agree with [*another*] in proving; to concur in testimony.	ed ing ion
Reprobate,	to prove against; to reject; to abandon.	ed ing er
Confess,	to own, or avow with, or in presence of, [*any one.*]	ed ing ion

Exercise 565.

Apprize,	to take, or assume [*as of a certain value,*] i. e. to value, or set a value upon.	ed er ment
Apprise*	to take, or bear [*information or notice*] to, i. e. to inform; to notify.	ed ing
Comprise,	to take together, i. e. to embrace or comprehend.	al ed ing
Reprise,	to take back or retake.	al ed ing
Enterprise,	to take in [*hand to do,*] i. e. to undertake; to attempt.	ed ing er
Surprise,	to take, or seize over or during [*the very act,*] i. e. to take unawares; to astonish.	al ingly ed
Embark,	put [*one's self or others*] on [*board of*] a vessel; hence, to enter into any thing involving risk.	ed ing ation

Exercise 566.

Ex	Dis	Contradis	Misdis	*tinguish,*	to puncture or mark with punctures.
Ex	Dis	Indis	Counterdis	*tinction,*	the act of puncturing or marking with punctures.
Ana	Dia	Para	Cata†	*lysis,*	separation, or dissolution
De	Sub	Col	Inter	lineation,	the act of making lines.
Ad	Com	Inter	Im	mix,	to mingle.
A	Re	Sur	Dis	mount,	to rise or ascend.

Exercise 567.

Extinguish,	to erase, or strike out by puncturing; and, thence, generally, to put out; to quench; to destroy.	ed able ment

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accordingly, the two forms *apprize* and *apprise*, having each the same *literal* sense, but in their applications widely different. If this assumption be correct, *apprize* and *appraise* will not, as is usually thought, be different forms of the same word, but words of different derivation with the same signification.

* *Apprise*, to inform, is often written, *apprize*.

† *Cata*, in *Catalysis*, is intensive.

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Extinct,	erased by punctures; thence, put out; quenched; being at an end.	ion ure
Distinguish,	to separate from others by plain marks, *i. e.* to discern; to signalize.	able ing ed
Distinct,	set apart by special marks or signs, *i. e.* different; separate; clearly unlike.	ness ly ive
Analyze,	to loosen, or take apart [*a compound;*] to resolve a compound into its elements.	ed er ation
Paralyse,	to loosen, or unbrace completely [*the nerves;*] hence, to unnerve; to destroy the power of action.	ed ing tic*
Dialysis,	the loosening or dissolving [*a diphthong;*] also, the mark that indicates this.	
Interline,	to line or place lines between [*other lines.*]	ed ar† ation

Exercise 568.

Op	Im	Ex	Re	*pugn,*	to fight; to strive.
In	Re	Ac	Ex	*quire,*	to seek or search.
Re	In	Ac	Dis	*quisition,*	the act of seeking or searching.
Re	In	Ac	Con	*quest,*	to seek or search.
Re	Ef	Inter	Pre	fulgent,	shining; dazzling.
Dis	In	Inter	Con	seminate,	to sow; to spread.
As	Con	Dis	Disas	soçiate,	to company.

Exercise 569.

Oppugn,	to fight or war against, [*chiefly opinions and doctrines;*] to oppose.	ancy ant ation
Impugn,	to fight or carry the fight into [*one's motives or doctrines;*] to attack.	ed ing ation
Expugn,	to fight out, *i. e.* to conquer; to take by assault.	able ed ation
Repugn,	to fight again, or against; to oppose, or resist.	ant antly ance
Inquire,	to search into; to ask about.	y ent able
Inquisit,	to search into; to ask.	ive ion or
Require,	to seek, or ask again [*for anything claimed, as right, due, or needful.*]	ed able ment
Requisite,	asked, or required [*as necessary.*]	ly ness ory

Exercise 570.

Acquire,	to seek [*to get*] to [*one's self,*] *i. e.* to gain.	ment ed ing
Acquisite,	gained by search.	ion ive ively
Disquisition,	the act of searching thoroughly [*a given subject;*] a systematic inquiry or discussion.	
Refulge,	to blaze or shine again and again; to shine with great brilliancy.	ent ently ence

* Upon adding *tic*, drop the final letters *se*, of *Paralyse.*

† The final *e* of *interline,* is not to be omitted before the suffixes *ar* and *ation.*

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Effulge,	to blaze or shine out; to emit or send forth brightness or splendor.	ed	ing	ence
Associ,	to be a companion to.	ate	able	ateship
Consociate,	to become a mate or companion with.	ion	ional	ed
Dissoci,	not, [*or not disposed to be.*] a companion or mate; being separate or alone.	al	able	ate

Exercise 571

Con	Sub	Incon	Ob	sequent,	}	following.
Con	Sub	Incon	Ex	*ecutive*,	}	following, or tending to follow.
Per	Pro	Ex	Unex	*secuted*,	}	followed.
En	Pur			sue,	}	to follow [*in law;*] to prosecute.
A	Com	Pro	Re	move,	}	to change, or cause to change place.
E	Com	Pro	Re	motion,	}	the act of moving.
Ap	Com	Counter	Re	petition,		the act of seeking, or asking; prayer.
Em	Im	A	De	base,		that on which anything stands; a foundation; hence, also, mean; vile; low.

Exercise 572.

Consequent,	following with [*as an effect or result.*]	ce	ly	ial
Consecute,	to follow with, [*in close order;*] to come next.	ed	ion	ively
Subsequent,	following, or coming after.	ly	ce	
Obsequy,*	a following closely, i. e. *servilely*, or *complaintly.*	ous	ousness	ously
Persecute,	to follow thoroughly [*with pains, or with hostile intent.*]	ed	ing	ion
Prosecute,	to follow forth, or up, [*chiefly, in law-suits.*]	ed	ing	ion
Execute,	to follow out [*to a completion;*] to finish; to perform.	ed	or†	ive†

Exercise 573.

Ensue,	to follow in [*due order;*] to succeed, or result.	ed	ing	s
Pursue,	to follow for, or after [*an object;*] to follow up.	ed	ing	ance
Remove,	to move again; to put into another place.	ed	ing	able
Remote,	moved back, i. e. far away; hence, distant.	ly	ness	ion
Emotion	a moving [*of the mind;*] mental excitement.	s		
Commotion,	a moving together, i. e. agitation; tumult.	s	er	
Promote,	to move forward; to advance.	ed	ing	ive

Exercise 574.

Appet,	to seek, or incline strongly towards; to desire warmly.	ite	itive	ence
Compete,	to seek [*the same thing*] with [*another;*] hence, to carry on rivalry.	ed	itor	itress
Repeat,	to seek again and again; hence, to do often.	ed	edly	er
Repetition,	the act of repeating.	al	ary	
Abase,	to make low, or humble.	ed	ing	ment
Debase,	to make base, or vile; to lower.	ed	ing	ment
Embase,	to make base; to vitiate; to debase.	ed	ing	s

* Also, but chiefly in the plural [*obsequies*, like *exequies*,] *a following to burial* hence, a funeral procession; funeral rites.

† See the definition of this form in Exercise 5, page 17.

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MODEL OF A WRITTEN EXERCISE.—No. 4.

Re-animate	*Disanimate*	*Exanimate*	*Interanimate*	*Transanimate*	*animate, to give life.*
Protrude	*Extrude*	*Retrude*	*Obtrude*	*Intrude*	*trude, to push, or thrust.*
Protrusion	*Extrusion*	*Detrusion*	*Obtrusion*	*Intrusion*	*trusion, the act of pushing.*
Alloquy	*Oblequy*	*Antiloquy*	*Colloquy*	*Ambiloquy*	*loquy. talk; discourse.*
Allocution	*Elocution*	*Interlocution*	*Collocution*	*Circumlocution*	*locution, the act of speaking.*

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SECTION XXII.

Exercise 575.

Re	Dis	Ex	Inter	Trans	animate,	to give life; to quicken.
Pro	Ex	Re	Ob	In	*trude*,	to push, or thrust.
Pro	Ex	De	Ob	In	trusion,	the act of pushing.
Al	Ob	Anti*	Col	Ambi	*loquy*,	talk; discourse.
Al	E	Inter	Col	Circum	locution,	the act of speaking.

Exercise 576.

Re-animate,	to restore to life or vigor; to revive.	ed	ing	ion	
Disanimate,	to deprive of life or spirit: to deject.	ed	ing	ion	
Exanim,	out of, or without life; without spirit.	ous	ate	ation	
Interanimate,	to animate mutually.	ed	ing	ion	
Transanimate,†	to make life, or the soul [*pass*] over [*into another body.*]	ed	ing	ion	
Protrude,	to push, or thrust forward.	ed	ing		
Protrus,	to push, or thrust forward.	ion	ive		
Intrude,	to push [*one's self*] into [*a place or company, without being invited or desired.*]	ed	ing	er	
Intrusive,	inclined, or apt to intrude.	ness	ly		

Exercise 577.

Abstruse,	pushed, or thrust away from [*view;*] hence, concealed; obscure; profound.	ly	ness	ity
Obloquy,	a speaking against [*one.*] that is, censorious language; calumny; reproach.	ous		
Colloquy,	a speaking together; dialogue.	al	ist	
Collocut,	to speak together; to converse.	ion	or	
Circumlocut,	to speak in a roundabout way; to express in a number of words.	ion	ory	
Eloquent,	speaking out, i. e. freely and elegantly.	ly	ce	
Prolocutor,	one who speaks for, or in place of [*a convocation;*] the speaker, or chairman of an assembly.	ship	s	
Interlocut,	to talk, or speak among, or together; to interchange speech.	or	ory	ion

Exercise 578.

Ante	Post	Mis	Fore	Over	date,	to give, or note [*the time of writing, or doing any thing.*]
Circum	Ob‡	De	Per	Pre	ambulate,	to walk; to go.

* *Antiloquy*, literally, a speaking against, or opposite. The word was formerly applied to any sort of *prefatory* discourse, but is now no longer in use.

† *Transanimate* is chiefly used in reference to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, anciently taught by Pythagoras.

‡ *Ob*, in *obambulate*, is merely intensive. The word, however, is nearly, if not quite obsolete.

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Com	Ap	Re	De	Misap	*prehend*,	to take; to hold; to seize.
Com	Irre	Re	De	Incom	*prehensible*,	able, or fit to be taken, or seized.
Ac	Dis	Con	Re	Disac	*cord*,	the heart; the mind.
Ana	Anti	Syn	Meta	Para	*chronism*,	a time, or period.

Exercise 579.

Perambulate,	to walk through, or about.	ed	ion	or
Deambulate,	to walk from [*place to place*;] to walk, or go around, or abroad.	ory	ed	ion
Preamble,	to go, or cause to go before, [*chiefly, in writing or discourse*;] that is, to preface or introduce.	ous	ed	ing
Apprehend,	to take, or seize [*one, as by legal process*;] to take [*mentally*,] i. e. to perceive; to anticipate.	ed	ing	er
Apprehens,	to apprehend.	ive	ively	ion
Comprehend,	to take together, or within [*a certain compass*;] i. e. to embrace, or comprise; to take within [*the mind*;] hence, to understand.	ed	ing	er
Comprehens,	to comprehend.	ive	ion	ively
Reprehend,	to take, or hold back [*one going wrong*;] hence, to check; to rebuke; to reprimand.	ed	ing	er
Reprehens,	to reprehend.	ive	ory	ibly

Exercise 580.

Accord,	[*to be agreeable*] to the heart or will [*of another*;] hence, to agree with; to grant.	able	ingly	ant
Concord,	with, that is, *agreement* with, the heart, or mind [*of another*;] hence, harmony; agreement.	able	ance	ant
Discord,	[*the state of being*] apart, or different [*in*] heart, or mind; hence, disagreement; variance.	ant	antly	ful
Record,	to mind, or call to mind again; hence, to preserve, [*chiefly, in writing*,] the memory of things.	ed	ing	er
Anachronism,*	the placing [*of an event*] apart from the [*true*] time; an error in computing time.	tic		
Antichronism,	the placing against time, i. e. deviation from true time.			
Synchronous,	being, or happening [*at the same*] time with [*another event.*]	ize†	ical†	
Metachronism,	the placing [*an event*] after [*the true time.*]			
Parachronism,	the placing [*of an event*] away from [*its true*] time; mistake in regard to time.			

* Drop the final letter [*m*] of this word, upon adding the suffix.

† Upon adding this termination, the last *three* letters of *synchronous* must be dropped.

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Exercise 581.

Co*	Pro	Ex	In	Ad	*hibit*,	to have; to hold.
Ad	Pre	Re	Fore	Mis	judge,	to deem; to decide, or determine.
In	Inter	A	Di	Re	*spersed*,	scattered; strewed; cast.
Con	Dis†	Ex	De	Re†	*tort*,	to turn, or twist; to wrench.
A	Anti	Eu	Dys	Sym	*phony*,	a sound.
Con	De	Pro	Ob	At	test,	to witness; to try.

Exercise 582.

Adhibit,	to have, or hold to, or for [*a certain use*;] hence, to use; to apply.	ed	ing	ion
Prohibit,	to hold forth [*as a barrier*;] hence, to debar; to forbid.	ive	ory	ion*
Exhibit,	to hold out [*to view*;] to show; to display.	ion	ioner	ively
Inhibit,	to hold in, that is, to check; to hinder.	ed	ing	ion
Adjudge,	to judge, or sentence to; award.	ed	ing	ment
Prejudge,	to judge, or decide before [*examination.*]	ed	ing	ment
Asperse,	to cast [*blame, or censure*] at, or upon, i. e. to blame; to censure; to traduce.	ed	er	ion
Intersperse,	to scatter between, or among; to place, at intervals, among other things.	ed	ing	er
Disperse,	to scatter wide apart; to spread; to dissipate.	ed	ness	ion ive
Detort,	to twist, or turn from [*the plain meaning.*]			
Extort,	to twist, or wrench from; to draw out forcibly.			

Exercise 583.

Aphony,	without sound, i. e. voice, or speech; dumbness.			
Antiphon,	sound corresponding [*to sound,*] i. e. alternate singing in choirs.	al	ert‡	ary‡
Euphony,	agreeable sound.	ous	ic	
Dysphony,	difficulty of sound, i. e. of voice, or speech.			
Symphony,	sound with [*sound,*] i. e. accompanying sound; harmony of sounds.	ous	ize	ized
Contest,	to witness together, i. e. to test by witnesses; hence, generally, to litigate; to contend.	able	less	ingly
Detest,	to witness, or bear witness [*averse*] from; hence, to hate; to abhor; to loathe.	ed	able	ation
Protest,	to witness, or testify before, or openly; to declare publicly.	ed	ation	ant
Attest,	to witness, or testify to; to certify.	ed	ation	or

Exercise 584.

Con	De	Ex	Ob	Re-con	*secrate*,	to make sacred, or holy.
Im	Trans	Re	De	Dis	plant,	to put, or set in the ground for growth; hence, also, to establish.

* *Cohibit*, (to hold firmly, i. e. to restrain,) is obsolete.

† For the explanation of *Distort* and *Retort*, see Exercise 522.

‡ *Antiphoner* is applied to a book of anthems: *antiphonary*, to a service book in the Roman Catholic Church.

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Counter	Dis	Fore	After	At	taste,	to touch [*with the tongue and palate,*] and hence, to relish; also, to relish mentally.
Anti	Hypo	Para*	Syn	Pros*	thesis,	a putting, or placing; that which is put, or laid down for discussion.
A	Re	Di	Con	E	*vulsion,*	the act of plucking, pulling, or rending.
Con	Dis	Ab	As	Re	sonant,	sounding.

Exercise 585.

Consecrate,	to make sacred; to set apart entirely to sacred uses.	ed	ion	or
Desecrate,	to take out of the state of being sacred; to unhallow; to profane.	ed	ing	ion
Execrate,	to take or withdraw from [*things*] sacred, or worthy of regard; hence, to curse; to abhor; to abominate.	ed	ing	ory
Implant,	to plant or fix, [*chiefly, principles or doctrines*] in [*the mind;*] to inculcate.	ed	ing	ation
Transplant,	to plant across [*from one place to another;*] hence, generally, to remove from one place to another.	ed	er	ation
Distaste,	disrelish; dislike; disgust.	ful	fully	ed
Forctaste,	to have a taste beforehand; to anticipate.	ed	ing	er

Exercise 586.

Antithesis,†	the act of placing opposite [*each other, words and sentiments of opposite nature;*] contrast.	tic	tical	
Hypothesis,†	the act of placing under [*view or consideration, as very probable;*] supposition.	tic	tical	
Hypothecate,	to place under [*pledge;*] hence, to pledge as security.	ed	ion	or
Synthesis,†	the act of placing together [*the parts of a compound;*] composition.	tic	tically	tize
Convulse,	to pull or draw [*violently*] together; hence, to shake or agitate violently.	ed	ive	ively
Conson,	sounding with or together; hence, generally, harmonious; agreeing with.	anco	ous	antness

Exercise 587.

Ab	Disab	Dis	Per	Mis	use,	to employ.
Al	De	In	Mis	Re	lay,	to put or place.
Con	De	Dis	Pre	Trans	figure,	to form; to shape.

* *Parathesis* is *the placing* of nouns denoting the same thing *near*, or *side by side* of each other, that is, in the same case; apposition:—Prosthesis is *the putting* of an artificial limb, or part in union *with* the body, to supply a loss or defect.

† Upon adding the suffixes to this word, drop its final syllable, [*sis.*]

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,m	Em	Mis	Inter	Re	plead,	to put in or urge a plea; to discuss or argue a case in law.
Con	Pro	Re	In*	Mis	create,	to bring into existence; to form.

EXERCISE 588.

Abuse,	to use [*in a way different*] from [*the just or right one;*] hence, to use ill; to maltreat.	ed	ing	ive
Disabuse,	to free from the abuse [*of deception or imposition;*] hence, to undeceive.	ed	ing	
Peruse,	to use thoroughly [*by way of examination or inspection;*] hence, to read through.	ed	ing	al
Allay,	to put to [*rest or ease;*] hence, to calm; to assuage; to ease.	ed	ing	ment
Delay,	to put off [*the time of action;*] to defer; to retard.	ed	ing	ment
Configure,	to form with, or according to, [*a given model;*] to shape or pattern after.	ed	ation	ated
Disfigure,	to deprive of [*the proper form or look;*] to deform; to deface.	ed	ing	ment

EXERCISE 589.

Transfigure,	to transform; to shape differently.	ed	ing	ation
Prefigure,	to figure forth, or beforehand [*by types or signs;*] to portray previously.	ed	ation	ative
Implead,	to bring in to a pleading, or legal process; that is, to sue or prosecute; hence, also, to accuse.	ed	ing	er
Interplead,	to plead or argue [*a point coming*] between; that is, an incidental issue.	ed	ing	s
Misplead,	to plead erroneously; to err in pleading.	ing	s	
Concreate,	to form with, i. e. at the same time with.	ed	ing	s
Procreate,	to bring forth into being; to generate.	ed	ing	ive
Recreate,	to create again, or anew; that is, to revive the spirits; to cheer or enliven.	ed	ion	ive

EXERCISE 590.

Com	De	Inter	Op	Post	Ante	*pone*,	to put or place.
Com	De	Inter	Op	Ap	Dis	pose,†	to put or place.
Juxta	Super	Circum	Ante	Predis	Post	position,	the act of putting; a location.
Ap	Pro	Dispro	Mispro	Superpro	Re-ap	portion,	a part; a share; also, to share, or allot.
Ante	Extra	Infra	Inter	Super	Supra	mundane,	pertaining to the world.

EXERCISE 591.

Component, putting, or placing together; composing; constituent.

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* *Increate*, or *increated*, that is, *uncreated*.

† *Pose* in the *simple* form, signifies, to put [*to one's wits, or to a stand;*] to puzzle; to nonplus.

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Compose,	to put, or set together [*in due order ;*] to arrange; to adjust; to settle.	ed ing er
Composite,	placed, or set together [*in due order ;*] compounded.	or ive
Deponent,	putting, or laying down; one who deposes, or lays down [*testimony.*]	s
Depose,	to put down [*from office or station ;*] to degrade; to lay down [*one's testimony ;*] i. e. to testify.	ed al able
Deposit,	to put, or lay down, [*chiefly, for safe keeping or preservation.*]	ed ary ory
Interpose,	to put between; to put [*one's self*] between [*parties at variance ;*] to intercede.	ed ing er

Exercise 592.

Opponent,	one who puts [*obstacles or objections*] before, or in front of [*another ;*] an opposer.	s
Oppose,	to put [*hindrances or obstacles*] before, or in front of; hence, to resist, or act against.	ed ing ition
Opposite,	put, or placed before, or in front of; facing; adverse; contrary.	ly ness ive
Postpone,	to put, or place after [*the due time ;*] to defer;	ed er ment
Purpose,	to put before [*one's own mind ;*] hence, to intend.	ed ing es
Appose,	to put, [*chiefly, questions*] to; hence, to examine by interrogation.	ed ing s
Apposite,	put, or placed [*suitably*] to; hence, fit; suitable.	ly ness ion*
Dispose,	to put, or set apart [*in due order for any purpose ;*] to arrange; to set apart, or part with, by sale.	ed ing able
Apportion,	to portion to; that is, to allot to each his due share; to share.	ed ing ment
Proportion,	to [*give*] portion for [portion;] i. e. rightly to adapt parts or portions; to render symmetrical.	ed ate able

Exercise 593.

Pro	In	Con	Re	A	E	*voke*,†	to call; to summon.
Pro	In	Con	Re	A	E	vocation,	the act of calling; also, a calling, or occupation.
Dis	Int‡	Inter	Bi	Sub‡	Ex	section,	the act of cutting; a division.
De	Re	Pre	Cog	Ag	In	nominate,	to name; to designate.
Af	Con	In	Ob	Re-af	Disaf	firm,	strong; fixed.

* *Apposition*, in Grammar, is the placing of two or more nouns, signifying the same thing, in the same case.

† *Voke* is from the Latin voco. The *c* of the root [*voco*] is changed into *k*, before the letters *e* and *i*, to preserve its sound hard. Upon adding suffixes beginning with other vowels, the pupil will, therefore, change the *k* into *c* : thus, evoke-ate evocate.

‡ We have, also, the form *insect*, a word chiefly applied to certain small animals, as wasps, ants, spiders and the like, from the appearance of their bodies, which seem, in some places, to be *cut into* two parts or divisions:—*subsection*, is a smaller section, or a part of a section; a subdivision.

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Exercise 594.

Provoke,	to call forth [*the passions;*] to excite; to call forth [*a person to a trial of strength, or skill;*] to challenge.	ingly	ed	ative
Invoke,	to call upon [*in prayer or supplication;*] hence, to implore; to entreat.	ed	ate	ated
Convoke,	to call, or summon together; to convene or assemble by a call or summons.	ing	ed	ate
Revoke,	to call back, [*as a grant, statute, sentence, or edict;*] to recall; to repeal.	ed	er	able
Dissect,	to cut apart, or in pieces, [*as an animal body, for the purpose of examination;*] to anatomize; hence, also, to lay open for inspection.	ed	ible	ion
Intersect,	to cut between, or mutually, that is, to meet and cross one another, as lines.	ed	ing	ion
Bisect,	to cut, or divide into two [*parts.*]	ed	ing	ion

Exercise 595.

Denomin,	to name specially, or to give a particular name to.	ated	able	ative
Prenominate,	to name, call, or designate before; to nominate previously.	ion	ed	ing
Renominate,	to name, or designate again.	ed	ing	ion
Cognomen,*	the name [*joined*] with [*the Christian name;*] the surname; an additional name.	ate	ation	al
Affirm,	to make firm, or strong [*by positive assertion;*] hence, to assert, or declare positively.	ed	ative	able
Confirm,	to make strong, or strengthen, with [*additional evidence or testimony;*] to corroborate; to support.	ation	atory	ing
Infirm,	not strong; weak; feeble; unsound.	ity	ative	ary†
Obfirm,	to make firm [*in purpose;*] to harden.	ed	ing	ation

Exercise 596.

Ex	Inter	Counter	Re	Un	Re-ex	changing,	moving from one place or state to another; altering; varying.
Inter‡	Col	Se	E	Recol	Pre-e	*lect,*	to take or pick out; to choose; to gather.
Circum	Sub	Di	Ex	Con	In	*stance,*	the state or condition of standing; that which stands.
Con	In	De	Sub	Precon	Re-in	*stitute,*	to cause to stand; to station, put or place.
Oc	Ac	In	Inter	De	Pro	*cident,*	falling.

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* The *e* in this word is exchanged for *i*, in the derivative forms.

† Infirmary, a place or residence for the infirm, or sick.

‡ The final letter [*r*] of this prefix, is changed (by Rule II., page 115) into *l*; so that we have intellect, not interlect.

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Exercise 597.

Exchange,	to change entirely [*one thing for another;*] to barter; to reciprocate.	ed	able	er
Interchange,	to change between, or mutually; to give and take mutually.	ableness	ment	ing
Collect,	to gather together; to assemble; to gather into a mass.	ed	aneous	ively
Recollect,	to collect again [*ideas or impressions previously had;*] to bring back to remembrance; to recall.	ed	ing	ion
Elect,	to pick out, or choose [*one for office;*] to choose; to prefer.	ioneer	or	ress
Select,	to take apart [*from a number;*] to adopt from preference; to cull out.	edly	ive	ing
Intellect,	[*the faculty that*] chooses, or distinguishes between [*things;*] the understanding.	ual	ive	ion

Exercise 598.

Circumstance,	that which stands around, i. e. any thing immediately connected with, or attendant upon.	ed	iate*	ial*
Substance,	that which stands under, [*as a support;*] any thing that subsists; the main or essential part.	es	iate*	ial*
Distant,	standing, or being [*far*] apart; remote.	ce	ly	ced
Extant,	standing out [*above the surface;*] hence, being, or remaining in a state of preservation.	cy	ce	
Constant,	standing together [*without flinching or changing;*] that is, firm, steady, unvarying, continuous.	cy	ce	ly
Instant,	standing, or being [*close*] upon; hence, pressing; immediate; momentary.	ly	aneous	aneity
Instance,	that which stands, or bears [*closely*] upon [*a case or subject;*] an example; also, to instance, i. e. to exemplify.	es	ed	ing

Exercise 599.

Constitute,	to put together [*firmly;*] to form; to compose; hence, generally, to set, fix or establish.	ion	ionality	ed
Institute,	to put, or cause to stand, on [*a firm basis;*] hence, generally, to establish, appoint, ordain.	ion	or	ional
Substitute,	to put under [*duty for another;*] that is, to put in place of another.	ion	ed	ing
Destitute,	put, or placed [*away*] from, that is, deprived of [*means or aid;*] hence, needy; friendless; lonely; abject.	ion	ly	

* Upon adding this suffix, the *c* before *e* final of the radical, (which latter is to be dropped,) is to be changed into *t*: thus, circumstantiate.

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Occident, the falling, or going down [*point or place of the sun:*] that is, the West. al

Incident, falling, or happening in, or upon; also, something happening or occurring. al ally s

Accident, [*an event*] falling, or happening to. al ally s

Exercise 600.

Di	Para	Epi	Peri	Apo	Cata	*graph,*	[*any thing*] marked, traced, or written.
Dia	Ana	Para	Epi	Pro*		*gram,*	[*that which is*] marked, delineated, or written; a mark; a figure.
Ap	De	Im	Pro	Sus	Re-sus	*pend,*	to hang.
Pro	Pre	Sus				*pense,*	a hanging.
Ex	Dis	Per	Re-ex			*pend,*	to weigh.
Ex	Dis	Com	Recom			*pense,*	to weigh; a weighing.

Exercise 601.

Digraph, two [*vowels*] written [*together;*] that is, the union of two vowels, of which one only is to be pronounced. s

Paragraph, a written [*mark, or character*] near [*a word, or in the margin, to denote a division of a discourse;*] hence, a distinct part or section of a writing. ical ically ic

Epigraph, [*any thing*] written or inscribed upon [*a monument or building;*] an inscription; a title. s

Perigraph, [*any thing carelessly*] marked around; i. e. delineated; a rude sketch or outline. s

Apograph, [*any thing*] traced, or written from [*an original,*] that is, a copy; a transcript. s al

Catagraph, [*any thing*] traced, or drawn according to [*a model or original,*] the first draught of a picture; a profile. s

Exercise 602.

Diagram, [*a figure*] marked out, or thoroughly delineated, [*as a geometrical figure.*] s

Anagram, [*the letters of a word*] written apart [*from their due order, i. e. transposed so as to form a different word.*] atic atism atize

Paragram, [*something*] beyond [*that*] written; that is, an expression having the nature of a pun or quibble. s atist

Epigram, [*verses or lines*] written upon [*a statue or monument;*] thence, any short poem ending with a point, or witty turn. atic atist s

Programme, [*any thing*] written, or set forth [*by way of advertisement, preface, or general outline.*] s

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* For the usual form of the derivative, when this particle [*pro*] is prefixed, see the next exercise but one.

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Impend,	to hang upon; to overhang; to be over or close upon.	ing	ed	ence
Depend,	to hang down from, [*as a support;*] hence, to rely upon; to rest upon for support.	ence	er	ent

EXERCISE 603.

Expend,	to weigh out; that is, to count, lay or give out; to spend; to consume.	ed	iture	ing
Expense,	a weighing or laying out; an expending.	ful	ive	less
Compense,	to weigh together, i. e. one with another; hence, to give value for value.	ate	ation	ated
Dispense,	to weigh apart, or in parts; hence, to give out in portions; to distribute; to allow.	able	ary	atior
Propense,	hanging, or leaning forward; hence, inclined or disposed to; tending towards.	ity	ion	ities
Suspend,	to hang up [*in balance;*] hence, to hold in a state undecided; to intermit.	ed	ing	er
Suspense,	the state of hanging [*in doubt;*] hence, uncertainty; a pause; a cessation.	ive	ible	ory

EXERCISE 604.

Re Pre Sub	Co Fore	Insub	ordination,	the act of placing in a certain order, or rank		
Re Con Per	De Unde	Precon	*ceive*,	to take.		
Re* Con Self-con	De Miscon	Precon	*ceit*,	taken; the act of taking		
Re Con Per	De Ac	Inter	*ception*,	the act of taking.		
Re Pre Per	In Ac	Inter	*cipient*,	taking.		
Ap Im Ex	Dis Misap	Disap	*propriate*,	proper; peculiar; belonging; suitable.		

EXERCISE 605.

Subordinate,	to rank, or station under; to put into a grade inferior.	ed	acy	ly
Co-ordinate,	ranked with, or being of the same rank with.	ly	ness	ion
Pre-ordain,	to rank, or order beforehand; to pre-appoint; to decree previously.	ed	ing	ance
Receive,	to take back, or in return, [*as a reward;*] thence, generally, to take; to obtain.	ed	able	er
Recept,	to receive; to take.	ive	ibility	ivity
Perceive,	to take or receive [*ideas or impressions*] through [*the medium of the senses;*] to understand; to discern.	able	ably	ed
Percept,	to take or receive through [*the senses;*] to perceive.	ible	ive	ibility

EXERCISE 606.

Conceive,	to take or hold, [*chiefly, the idea or image of a thing*] within [*the mind;*] to comprehend; to imagine; to think.	able	ing	ed

* Commonly written *receipt*.

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Conceit,	[*that which is*] conceived [*in the mind;*] hence, a fancy, notion, or opinion, also, to fancy.	ed	edly	less	
Concept,	to take within; to conceive.	ion	ive	ible	
Deceive,	to take, or lead from [*what is right;*] to mislead; to defraud; to delude.	able	er	ing	
Deceit,	that which deceives or misleads; a cheat; fraud; stratagem.	ful	fully	fulness	
Decept,	to take from [*what is right;*] to deceive.	ive	ious	ible	

Exercise 607.

Accept,	to take to [*one's self;*] to receive favorably.	ation	able	ance	
Intercept,	to take or seize [*a thing*] between [*the point from which, and that to which it is proceeding;*] to stop on the way.	ed	ing	ion	
Appropriate,	proper or peculiar to [*a particular person, place, or thing;*] set apart or suitable to [*a special use.*]	ness	ly	ion	
Impropriate,	to make [*a church possession*] proper to, i. e. the private property of, [*a layman;*] to assign.	ed	ing	ion	
Expropriate,	to take out of the state of being proper to, or possessed by; to deprive of, [*as one's will or reason.*]	ed	ing	ion	
Disappropriate,	to deprive of [*a possession*] appropriated; to take from the proper use.	ed	ing	ion	

Exercise 608.

Ab	Re	Ex	Di*	Pre	Inter	*scind*,	to cut.
In	Ex	Con	De	Pre	Inter	*cision*,†	the act of cutting.
E	Super	Con	Inter	Contra	Ad	*vene*,	to come or go.
In	Con	Super	Inter	Pre	Circum	*vention*,	the act of coming or going.
Ad	Con	De‡	Pro	Per	Tra	*dition*,	the act of giving or delivering.

Exercise 609.

Abscind,	to cut off from, [*as a member from the body, or a letter from a word.*]	ed	ing		
Rescind,	to cut off again, [*as a rule, law, resolution, or decree;*] hence, to repeal; to revoke.	ed	ing	s	
Prescind,	to cut, or sever completely [*things closely united;*] to abstract.				
Precise.	cut [*off from*] before; hence, generally, pared, or trimmed to a nicety; exact.	ly	ness	ion	

* *Discind*, to cut apart; to divide into two parts.
† See Exercises 502 and 503, and especially the *note*, page 136.
‡ *Dedition* is a giving, or yielding up completely; a surrender.

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Concise,	cut [*down*] within [*narrow limits;*] hence, brief; short; succinct.	ly	ness	ion*	
Excise,	[*a certain amount*] cut out [*from one's property, as a tax;*] hence, an inland duty, or impost.	able	es	ed	
Decis,	to cut off [*a case in dispute;*] to decide; to end.	ive	ively	ion	
Incise,	to cut into; to penetrate and part with an edge tool.	or	ure	ory	

EXERCISE 610.

Invent,	to come into [*knowledge of something new;*] hence, to devise; to contrive.	ed	ing	er
Supervene,	to come over, or upon, [*as extraneous or additional.*]	ed	ing	ient
Intervene,	to come between [*particular events or times.*]	ed	ing	ient
Convene,	to come together; to meet, or assemble; to cause to meet; to convoke.	ed	able	ing
Convention,	the act of coming or going together; hence, also, agreement.	al	ary	ist
Convent,	[*a body of persons*] come together, or assembled [*for religious purposes;*] a monastery; a nunnery.	ual	s	
Advent,	a coming to [*a place;*] a coming to [*a thing, as accidental or accessory.*]	ive	itious	ual

EXERCISE 611.

Prevent,	to come, or go before [*in order to hinder or stop;*] hence, to hinder; to stop.	ingly	able	ive
Circumvent,	to come around [*with fraud, or deception;*] hence, to delude; to deceive; to take unfair advantage of.	ed	ing	ive
Addition,	the act of giving, or putting [*one thing*] to [*another;*] an increase.	al	ally	ary
Condition,	the act of putting [*things*] together [*in a certain state;*] hence, a particular state; also, to stipulate.	ality	ed	ary
Edition,†	the act of giving out, i. e. publication.	or	ed	ing
Prodition,†	the act of giving, or putting forth [*something intrusted;*] treachery; treason.	or	orious	ory
Perdition,	the act of giving thoroughly [*to destruction;*] hence, entire ruin, loss, or destruction.			
Tradition,	the act of delivering, or handing over, [*as facts, doctrines, or opinions, from father to son.*]	ally	ist	ary

EXERCISE 612.

In Ab De Pre Sub-in Contra-in *dication,* the act of giving, setting apart, or vowing.

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* The form *concision* was often used to designate the Jews, i. e. those who adhered to the doctrine or practice of circumcision.

† Drop the last *three* letters of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

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Re Oc	In Con	Inter	Trans	*cur,*	}	to run.
Re Ex	Dis In	De	Trans	*cursion,*	}	the act of running.
Dis Inter	Re Con	Non-inter		course,	}	a running; a career.
Ar De	Ab Inter	Sur	Pro	rogation,		the act of asking or seeking; the act of asking [*in prayer;*] supplication.

Exercise 613.

Indicate,	to give in [*a sign or intimation;*] to signify; to show; to point out.	ed	ive	ing
Abdicate,	to give away [*one's right, or power;*] hence, to renounce; to relinquish; to resign.	ed	ing	ion
Dedicate,	to give or set [*away*] from [*common to special or sacred uses;*] to consecrate; to devote.	ing	ory	ator
Predic,	to give or put before [*one, an affirmation;*] to affirm; to aver.	ate	able	ant
Recur,	to run back, or return quickly; to run back [*in thought.*]	ed	ence	ent
Occur,	to run towards, or against; hence, to take place; to come to mind.	ed	ing	ence
Incur,	to run into [*risk, danger, debt, or any evil;*] hence, to become liable or exposed to.	ed	ing	
Concur,	to run together [*in unison;*] hence, to agree; to meet; to conjoin.	ed	ent	ence

Exercise 614.

Concourse,	a running together, i. e. a meeting; an assemblage.			
Discourse,	a running apart [*from thought to thought, or from topic to topic;*] hence, a dissertation; also, to treat of, or reason upon.	ive*	er	ed
Intercourse,	a running between [*parties;*] hence, communication; reciprocal dealing.			
Recourse,	a running back [*for aid;*] a return.			
Arrog,	to ask, or claim to [*one's self, undue power, rank, or estimation;*] to assume; to make false claims to.	ated	ant	ative
Derogate,	to ask, or seek [*to take*] from; hence, to detract; to disparage.	ory	ed	ing
Interrogate,	to ask between, or mutually; hence, generally, to inquire; to question.	ory	ed	ing
Abrog,	to ask or demand back [*a law, statute, decree, ordinance;*] to revoke; to repeal.	ated	ating	able
Surrogate,	to ask or call under, i. e. in place of, [*another;*] hence, to deputize; also, a deputy; a substitute.	ed	ing	s
Prorogue,	to ask, or call forward [*to a future time,*] that is. to put off; to protract; to prolong.	ed	ing	ation†

* This form [*discoursive,*] which means, having the nature of a discourse, i. e. *reasoning*, is to be distinguished from the kindred form *discursive*, which signifies tending to run apart, or rove, i. e. *roving; desultory.*

† Upon adding *ation*, drop the last *two* letters of prorogue.

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SECTION XXIII

Exercise 615.

Ad	Con	Dis	Re	Mis	Inter	In	join,	to unite; to add.
Se	Dis	Con	Sub	Ad	In	Re-con	junction,	the act of joining.
Af	In	Suf	Dif	Per	Con	Exsuf	*flation,*	the act of blowing.
Ob	De	Pre	Per	In	Bi	Imper	*vious,*	having a way or passage; going.
Con	In	Ob	Ex	Super	Miscon	Re-con	*struct,*	to build; to frame.

Exercise 616.

Adjoin,	to join to; to put in contact or union.	ed	ing	ant
Disjunct,	disjoined; separate.	ion	ive	iveness
Conjunct,	joined together; united or combined.	ion	ively	iveness
Subjunct,	joined beneath, or after, that is, put in dependence upon.	ion	ive	ively
Injunction,	the act of injoining, [*as a warning, or command;*] a precept; an order.	s		
Inflate,	to blow into; to fill or swell with air; to puff or swell [*with pride;*] to elate.	ed	ing	ion
Conflation,	the act of blowing [*several instruments*] together.			
Obvious,	going in front of, or before; hence, evident; clear; manifest.	ly	ness	
Obviate,	to make way for, i. e. to free from difficulty.	ed	ing	ion

Exercise 617.

Devious,	going from or out of the [*ordinary or accustomed*] way; wandering; erring.	ly	ness	
Deviate,	to go, or depart from the way; to digress; to wander.	ed	ing	ion
Pervious,	having, or admitting a passage through; permeable.	ness		
Previous,	going before; anterior; antecedent; prior.	ly	ness	
Invious,	not having, or admitting a passage; impassable.	ness		

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Construct,	to build, or frame together; to put together in order.	ed	ive	ion
Destruct,	take out of the state of being built up, i. e. to ruin; to destroy	ive	iveness	ion
Instruct,	to build up in [*knowledge;*] hence, to teach; to edify.	ed	ive	ively
Obstruct,	to build, or heap up against, i. e. to block up; to hinder.	ed	ion	ive
Superstruct,	to build over, or upon.	ion	ure	

Exercise 618.

Trans	Ex	Ad	Amb	Preter	Ob	Circu	it, }	to go.
Trans	Se*	Ad	Amb	Preter	In	Circu	ition, }	the act of going.
Ac	Re	In	De	Pro	Dis	Superin	*cumbent,*	lying; resting.
Con	De	Ex	Per	Dis	Suc	Reper	*cussion,*	the act of shaking or striking.
Re	Dis	Mis	Over	Sur	Un	En	charge,	to load.

Exercise 619.

Transit,	a going across, or over; the passage of [*one thing*] over [*another.*]	ive	ory	ional
Exit,	a going out, or off, [*chiefly, from the stage or the world;*] departure; decease.	ial	ious	
Ambit,†	[*the line*] going around [*a thing;*] i. e. the perimeter or circumference; a going about [*to seek popular favor;*] hence, desire of honor.	ious	iously	iousness
Circuit,	a going around; a passage about.	ous	y	eer
Initiate,	to go, or cause to go into; hence, to introduce; to instruct in first principles.	ed	ory	ion
Preterit,	gone beyond; past.	ion	ness	
Obit,	a going in front of, that is, to meet [*death;*] hence, decease; death.	ual	uary	
Sedition,‡	a going apart, or aside [*from duty or allegiance to established government or authority;*] insurrection.	ious	iousness	

* Between *Se* and the radical [*ition*] must be inserted the letter *d*, for the sake of euphony.
† The *second* signification, or application of *ambit* given above, is that which prevails in the derivatives.
‡ Drop the last *three* letters of this word, upon adding the suffixes.

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Exercise 620.

Accumb,	to lie, or lean at [*meals, as did the ancients ;*] to recline.	ent	ency	ation*
Recumb,	to lie back ; to lean ; to recline.	ing	ent	ency
Incumbent,	lying or resting upon, [*as a duty or obligation :*] also, [*a person*] resting upon, *i. e.* enjoying [*an office.*]	cy	s	
Incubate,	to lye, or sit on, [*as eggs for hatching ;*] to hatch.	ed	ing	ion
Succumb,	to lie under, or lay [*one's self*] under [*the will of another :*] hence, to yield tamely.	ed	ing	
Concuss,	to shake together ; hence, to agitate violently.	ation	ion	ive
Discuss,	to shake apart, i. e. thoroughly to canvass [*a subject ;*] i. e. to debate ; to investigate.	ed	ing	ive
Percuss,	to strike thoroughly, or violently, as one body against another.	ed	ing	ion
Repercuss,	to strike, or drive back thoroughly ; to reverberate.	ed	ion	ive
Surcharge,	to overload ; to overburden.	ed	ing	er

Exercise 621.

Ap	Dis	Im	Re	Counter	Disap	Misim	prove,	to try ; to test ; to establish by trial.
Apo	Eu	Ana	A	Anti	Ambi	Para	*logy,*	a word ; speech or discourse ; reason.
Apo	Cata	Ec	Col	Dia	Pro	Epi	*logue,*	a word ; speech or discourse ; reason.
Re	Pro	E	Col	Inter	De	Il	lapse,	a gliding or sliding ; to slide ; to fall.
Al	Col	Dis	Ab	Inter	Trans	E	location,	the act of placing ; position.

Exercise 622.

Approve,	to prove [*according*] to [*some standard ;*] hence, to admit the propriety of ; to like.	ed	ingly	al
Improve,	to prove, or make experiment in, or upon ; hence, to better ; to advance.	ed	ing	ment

* Upon adding this suffix, the *m* of the radical is to be dropped ; thus, *accubation.* The Latin form of the root is *cubo ;* whence the English, *cub, cubatory, cubation, accubation, decubation, &c*

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Reprove,	to prove or try again [*by admonition or censure ;*] hence, to chide ; to blame ; to reprimand.	ed	ing	er
Counterprove,	to make, or take a correspondent proof.	ed	ing	s
Apology,	a discourse, or speech [*excusing or defending*] from [*the imputation of guilt or error ;*] a defense ; an excuse.	ize	etic	ist
Apologue,	a discourse or story [*designed to turn the mind*] from [*vice or error ;*] a moral fable.	s	er	
Eulogy,*	a speaking well of, that is, a discourse in favor of [*another ;*] a panegyric.	ize	ical	ist

Exercise 623.

Analogy,*	a speaking, or something spoken, again, i. e. repeated ; hence, similarity, or agreement between things.	ize	ous	ism
Paralogy,*	reasoning against [*reason or truth :*] false reasoning.	ize	izing	ism
Dialogue,†	a discourse through or together ; a formal conversation ; a colloquy.	ize	ist	ism
Prologue,	the discourse before, i. e. introductory or opening ; also, to make an opening speech.	ed	ing	s
Epilogue,†	the additional [*i. e. closing*] discourse, or part of the discourse ; a concluding discourse.	ize	izing	ism
Antilogy,	a speech, or something spoken, [*in one part of an author*] opposed to [*something said in another part :*] a contradiction.			
Ambilogy,	doubtful speech or talk.			

Exercise 624.

Catalogue,‡	[*a number of particulars*] gathered according to [*some order ;*] a list ; also, to make a list.	s	ed	ing
Eclogue,	[*a pastoral poem*] chosen out, or selected from others ; a select piece of composition.	s		

* Upon adding the suffixes drop the final letter [*y*] of this word.

† The last two letters [*ue*] of this word, must be rejected before the suffixes are added.

‡ The radical *logue* in catalogue and ecologue, denotes *choice* or *selection*. To account for this, it is only necessary to know, that the Greek verb [Λέγω,] whence *logue* [λόγος] is derived, has, besides the meaning, *to say or speak*, the signification, *to choose ; to gather to collect*

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Relapse,	to glide, or fall back [*into a former state or practice.*]	ed	ing	er
Collapse,	to glide, or fall together, [*as the sides of a vessel;*] to fall together [*through disease or decay.*]	ed	ing	ion
Elapse,	to glide, [*as time,*] out of [*existence;*] hence, to pass away.	ed	ing	s
Collocate,	to place or set together [*in due order;*] to arrange; to station.	ed	ing	ion
Dislocate,	to take out of the state of being [*properly*] placed or set, [*as a bone;*] to disjoint.	ed	ing	ion

EXERCISE 625.

Com	**E**	**Im**	**Inter**	**Trans**	**Re**	**De**	migrate,	to go, pass, or travel.
Con	**Counter**	**Contra**	**Demi**	**Super**	**Preter**	**Un**	natural,	pertaining to nature.
As	**En**	**In**	**Re-in**	**Re-as**	**Un**	**Re-in**	sure,	certain; positive
De	**Inde**	**Ex**	**Con**	**In**	**Prede**	**Dis**	terminate,	to end; to bound; to limit.
Ex	**Con**	**De***	**Super**	**Ac**	**In**	**Re-de**	crescent,	growing; increasing.

EXERCISE 626.

Emigr,	to go, or travel out of [*a country, state, or region.*]	ant	ated	ation
Immigr,	to go, or travel into [*a country, state, or region, with a view to settlement there.*]	ant	ated	ation
Commigrate,	to go, or travel together, or in company.	ed	ing	ion
Transmigrate,	to go or travel across or over [*from one place or body to another.*]	ed	ing	ory
Connatural,	having a joint, or like nature; connected by nature.	ize	ized	ity
Supernatural,	above, or beyond [*what is*] natural.	ly	ness	

EXERCISE 627.

Assure,	to make sure or confident; to promise faithfully.	ed	ing	ance
Insure,	to make sure or secure [*against loss or disappointment.*]	ed	ing	ance

* *Decrescent*, taking from the growth; decreasing.

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Determine,	to limit accurately; to fix or settle; to resolve.	ed	ately	able
Extermine,	to put out of, or beyond limits, or bounds, i. e. to root out; to destroy utterly.	ation	ator	atory
Contermin,	[*having*] a bound [*in common*] with [*each other;*] i. e. the same bound or limit.	ous	ate	able
Excrescent,	growing or swelling out, or above [*the surface;*] protuberant; superfluous.	ce		

Exercise 628.

Re	En	Co	Ante	Over	Counter	Trans	Ex	act,	to put in motion; to drive; to do.
Ac	De	Pro	Ex	Dis	Re	Mis	Re-ex	claim,	to call; to utter aloud.
Ac	De	Ex	Pro	Re	Dis	Con	Re-ex	*clamation,*	the act of calling.
Re	Fore	Ex	In	Mis	Con*	Fore-re	Misre	cite,	to call; to summon.
Ab	Con	De	E	Pro	Re	Inter	Sub	*ject,*	to cast; to throw.

Exercise 629.

Re-act,	to act again, or in return; to act oppositely.	ed	ing	ion
Enact,	to make to act, or to put in action or force, [*chiefly, laws;*] to decree; to establish.	ed	ing	ment
Overact,	to act or do above [*measure;*] to overdo.	ed	ing	
Counteract,	to act against; hence, to defeat; to frustrate.	ed	ing	ion
Exact,	to drive or force out, i. e. to extort; [*as an adj.*] driven or carried out [*to the utmost;*] i. e. strict; accurate.	ed	ly	itude
Transact,	to do thoroughly; to perform; to finish.	ed	ing	ion
Acclaim,	to cry, or shout to or towards, i. e. to give noisy expressions of praise or approbation.	ed	ing	s

Exercise 630.

Declaim,	to utter or pronounce forcibly [*a speech, or discourse;*] to speak vehemently.	ed	ing	er
Exclaim,	to call out, or aloud; to vociferate.	ed	ing	er
Proclaim,	to call or utter forth; that is, to declare openly or publicly; to publish.	ed	ing	er
Disclaim,	not to claim, or not to admit a claim; to deny; to disown.	ed	ing	er

* *Concite* is obsolete; but see *concitation* in Exercise 630

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Reclaim,	to call back [*from vice or error ;*] to restore; to reform.	ed	ing	er
Recite,	to call back or recall [*aloud, something committed to memory ;*] to repeat; to tell.	ed	ing	ation
Concitation,	the act of calling together [*hastily,*] i. e. stirring up, or putting in motion.			
Excite,	to call out [*the feelings, passions, or spirits ;*] to provoke; to stimulate.	ed	able	ative

Exercise 631.

Incite,	to call, or urge into [*action ;*] to spur on; to animate or encourage.	ed	ant	ment
Conjecture,	to throw together, i .e. *compare* [*facts, and thence deduce inferences ;*] hence, to infer; to guess; to suppose.	ed	al	ally
Deject,	to cast down, [*chiefly, the countenance or spirits ;*] hence, to dishearten.	ed	ion	ment
Project,	to cast forward; to shoot out; to cast forward [*in mind ;*] hence, to plan or scheme.	ed	ure	ment
Interjection,	the act of throwing between; also, [*a word*] thrown between [*the parts of a sentence, to indicate strong emotion.*]	al	s	
Subject,*	to cast, or bring under [*dominion or inspection ;*] hence, to enslave; to submit, or refer.	ed	ing	ion
Object,*	to throw [*obstacles or hindrances*] in front of, or before; hence, to oppose.	ed	ing	ion
Abject,	to cast away; also, cast off or out; that is, low; mean; wretched.	ly	ness	edness

Exercise 632.

Ac	Re	Inter	Con	Ante	Ex†	Pro†	Suc†	cede,	to go; to go [*from a position :*] to submit; to yield.
Re	Ac	Con	Inter	Dis	Pro	De	Suc	cession,	the act of going; a yielding.
Ex	Pre	Con	In	Inter	Oc	Re	Se	*clude,*	to shut, close or lock.
Se	Re	Oc‡	Dis	In	Con	Pre	Ex	*clusion,*	the act of shutting.
Re	Ex	Im	Com	Sup	Trans	Misre	Re-ex	port,	to bear or carry.

* A *subject* is a person placed under [*rule or sway :*] also any thing thrown under [*view or consideration :*] that which is treated, or of which something is affirmed; a theme. An *object* is any thing thrown before [*the senses or the mind, as desirable or worthy to be sought or regarded ;*] an aim, end or purpose

† Commonly written *exceed, proceed, succeed.*

‡ *Oc.* in *occlusion,* is merely *euphonic.*

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Exercise 633

Accede,	to go or come to, i. e. to approach with [*favor ;*] hence, to agree or assent to.	ed	ing	
Access,	a going or coming to ; an approach ; an admission.	or	ory	oriness
Concede,	to go with [*in sentiment or opinion :*] hence, to allow ; to admit, as true.	ed	ing	
Concess,	to concede ; to allow or grant.	ive	iveness	ionary
Exceed,	to go beyond ; to surpass.	ed	ing	ingly
Excess,	that which goes beyond [*what is needful or proper :*] surplus ; extravagance.	ive	ively	iveness
Intercede,	to go between [*parties at variance, in order to reconcile them :*] to mediate.	ed	ing	ent
Intercessor,	one who intercedes, or mediates.	y	s	

Exercise 634.

Proceed,	to go forward ; to advance.	ed	ing	er
Process,	a going forth, or proceeding ; a course ; an operation.	ional	ionally	ionary
Precede,	to go before [*in time, place, rank, or degree.*]	ed	aneous	ent
Conclude,	to shut or fasten together, [*chiefly, a train of thought or reasoning :*] hence, to infer ; to decide.	ed	ent	ency
Conclusive,	concludent, that is, decisive.	ly	ness	
Exclude,	to shut, or lock out ; to debar ; to preclude.	ed	ing	er
Exclusive,	tending, or having power to shut out, or debar.	ly	ness	

Exercise 635.

Preclude,	to shut, or close beforehand ; to prevent or hinder from entering.	ed	ing	s
Recluse,	shut or thrown back [*from the world :*] hence, retired ; solitary.	ive	ly	ness
Seclude,	to shut apart [*from company or society.*]	ed	ing	s
Comport,	to bear or carry together, that is, to suit ; to accord ; to agree with.	ed	ing	able
Export,	to carry [*goods*] out of, or from [*one country to another.*]	ed	ing	ation

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Import,	to bear or bring [*goods from abroad*] into [*one's own country :*] to bear [*a meaning,*] i. e. to mean.	ed	er	ation
Support,	to underbear ; to endure.	ed	ing	less

EXERCISE 636.

De	Ad	E	In	Con	Re	Pro	Sub	*duce,*	to lead or draw.
Con	E	In	Ob	De	Re	Pro	Sub	*duct,*	to lead or draw.
Al	Col	De	E	Il	Inter	Pre	Re-al	*lude,*	to play.
Col	Al	E	De	Il	Pre	Pro	Re-al	*lusion,*	the act of playing.
As	Con	Re	De	In	Ex	Sub	Per	*sist,*	to stand ; to stay.

EXERCISE 637.

Adduce,	to lead or bring to, or forward, [*chiefly, reasons, arguments, evidence, or testimony :*] to cite ; to offer.	ible	ed	ent
Conduce,	to lead or bring together, [*to a given point or purpose :*] hence, to tend ; to be subservient.	ed	ibleness	ent
Conduct,	to lead along with, i. e. to guide ; to direct ; also, to guide, or govern [*one's self,*] i. e. to behave.	ed	ing	or
Deduce,	to draw [*inferences or conclusions*] from [*propositions proved or admitted :*] to conclude ; to infer.	ible	ment	ed
Deduct,	to draw or take from ; to subtract.	ive	ively	ion
Educate,	to lead or draw out [*the talents, or the powers of the mind :*] to exercise ; to train and instruct.	ed	ing	ional
Induce,	to lead [*the mind*] into ; hence, to prevail upon ; to influence ; to incite.	ed	ment	ible
Induct,	to lead into [*office, or a benefice, with due form ;*] to invest.	or	ed	ion

EXERCISE 638.

Produce,	to lead or bring forth, [*chiefly, into view or existence :*] to draw forth as a line.	ed	ing	ible

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Product,	[*any thing*] brought forth or produced [*by nature or art :*] also, a result or consequence.	ive	iveness	ile
Reduce,	to lead or bring back [*to a previous state :*] hence, to bring to or into [*any, chiefly a lower state or condition.*]	ed	ible	ment
Reduct,	to bring back ; to reduce.	ion	ive	ively
Subduce,	to draw from under, or away, that is, to subtract ; to deduct.	ed	ing	es
Allude,	to play to, or towards, that is, to hint at playfully ; hence, generally, to hint at ; to refer to.	ed	ing	
Allus,	to allude to ; to refer to.	iveness	ively	ory

EXERCISE 639.

Collude,	to play together, that is, to unite in playing [*a trick upon a person :*] hence, to conspire in imposture.	ed	ing	er
Collus,	to conspire for fraudulent purposes ; to collude.	iveness	ively	ory
Delude,	to play, that is, to beguile from [*truth :*] hence, to deceive ; to mislead	ed	er	able
Delus,	to delude ; to mislead.	ive	ively	ory
Elude,	to play out of, that is, escape from ; to evade ; to avoid by artifice.	ed	ing	ible
Elus,	to elude ; to evade.	ion	ory	oriness

EXERCISE 640.

Assist,	to stand to, or near, [*for aid :*] hence, to aid ; to help.	ed	ant	less
Consist,	to stand together [*in harmony : also, in a mass or body :*] hence, to agree with ; to cohere ; to be composed of.	ed	ing	ency
Resist,	to stand against ; to withstand.	ance	ible	less
Desist,	to stand off from [*any undertaking :*] to quit ; to discontinue.	ed	ance	ing
Insist,	to stand upon [*one's rights, privileges, wishes or opinions :*] to urge or press earnestly.	ed	ing	
Exist,	to stand out from [*the surface :*] hence, to be ; to live	ence	ent	ed

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Subsist,	to stand under or by [*extraneous means*:] hence, generally, to be; to live; to abide.	ing	ence	ed
Persist,	to stand through [*whatever opposes*:] hence, to persevere.	ed	ive	ence

EXERCISE 641.

Trans	Ab	Con	Pre	Re	De	As	Sub	*sume*,	to take.
Con	Ab	Trans	Re	Pre	As	Re-as	Pre-con	*sumption*,	the act of taking.
A	In	Sub	De	Pro	Pre	Circum	Super	scribe,	to mark; to trace; to write.
Pre	Pro	De	Super	Circum	Sub	In	Con	*scription*,	the act of marking or writing.
At	Con	Abs	Ex	Pro	Sub	De	Dis	tract,	to draw.

EXERCISE 642.

Assume,	to take to or upon [*one's self*;] to take as granted or proved.	ed	ing	er
Consume,	to take [*away*] altogether; hence, to waste away; to destroy.	ed	er	able
Consumptive,	destructive; wasting; having a tendency to consumption.	ly	ness	
Presume,	to take [*as true*] before [*trial or examination*;] hence, also, to be confident or arrogant.	ed	ing	able
Resume,	to take back, or again; to recommence.	ed	ing	able
Transume,	to take across, i. e. from one place or thing to another.	ed	ing	
Ascribe,	to write or mark down to; hence, to impute; to attribute.	ed	ing	able
Circumscribe,	to mark round [*the limits or borders of a thing*;] hence, to limit; to confine.	ed	ing	

EXERCISE 643.

Describe,	to write or mark down [*events, characters, or places*;] to delineate; to relate.	ed	ing	able
Inscribe,	to write or trace on.	ed	ing	
Proscribe,	to mark or set forth in writing [*the names of persons to be punished*;] hence, to doom: to interdict	ed	ing	er

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Prescribe,	to mark or write down previously [*rules or directions to be followed ;*] hence, to direct.	ed	ing	er
Prescript,	prescribed ; directed.	ive	ible	ion
Rescript,	[*that which is*] written back or in return ; i. e. a written answer, or reply.	ively	ion	
Conscript,	written together, [*as the names of soldiers for the service ;*] i. e. enrolled.	ion		
Subscribe,	to write [*one's name*] under ; i. e. to consent to, or attest by writing one's name beneath.	ed	ing	er

EXERCISE 644.

Attract,	to draw to or near ; to induce ; to tempt.	ive	ed	ion
Contract,	to draw together ; that is, to shrink or compress [*any thing ;*] to draw together [*by articles of agreement ;*] i. e. to bargain.	edly	ile	ibility
Abstract,	to draw from or away ; to separate [*any thing from its connection.*]	edness	ly	ive
Extract,	to draw out ; to take or bring out.	ed	ion	ive
Protract,	to draw forth, or forward [*in duration ;*] to prolong ; to delay.	ed	or	ive
Detract,	to draw from [*the merit of any thing ;*] hence, to lessen ; depreciate.	ory	ress	ive
Subtract,	to draw from beneath ; that is, to deduct ; to take from.	ion	ing	ed
Distract,	to draw apart, or in different ways [*chiefly the thoughts ;*] hence, generally, to confuse ; to perplex.	edly	edness	ion

EXERCISE 645.

Con	Re	De	En	In	Dis	Per	Mis	form,	to frame ; to fashion ; to make
Trans	In	Con	Re	Per	Sus	A	Ex	*spire,*	to breathe.
Di	E	Cor	Ar	Indi	Misdi	Incor	Re-e	*rect,*	to make straight.
De	Dis	Im	After	Com	A	Fore	Counter	part,	to divide ; to separate.
As	Re	Con	De	Under	Counter	Misas	Prede	sign,	to mark ; to trace.

EXERCISE 646

Conform,	to form with or like, that is, to make [*one's sentiments*] like [*another's ;*] to comply.	able	ity	ation

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Deform,	to deprive of [*due or proper*] form, shape or make; to disfigure.	edness	ity	edly
Perform,	to form or make thoroughly; to perfect; to accomplish.	ance	able	er
Reform,	to form, or shape again, or anew; to restore; to amend; to correct.	ation	atory	ed
Inform,	to form in [*one's mind the idea of any thing;*] hence, to tell; to instruct; also, to accuse.	ed	ation	ant
Misform,	to form, or shape wrong.	ed	ing	
Expire,	to breathe out [*the last breath;*] hence, to die; to terminate; to close.	ed	ing	ation
Perspire,	to breathe through; hence, to pass through [*the pores of the skin as sweat.*]	able	ation	atory

EXERCISE 647.

Aspire,	to breathe or pant towards [*an object desired;*] hence, to aim at; to desire eagerly.	ed	ation	ant
Respire,	to breathe, or take breath again and again.	ation	atory	able
Conspire,	to breathe together [*in criminal design;*] that is, to league, by oath or otherwise, to commit crime.	ator	acy	ing
Inspire,	to breathe, or draw in breath; also, to breathe into, or infuse [*divine influence, spirit, life.*]	ation	ed	ing
Transpire,	to breathe over, or through; to exhale; to perspire; hence, also, to pass, or escape secretly.	able	ation	ed
Suspire,	to breathe up, or draw up the breath, that is, to fetch a deep breath; to sigh.	ed	ation	ing
Direct,	to make straight [*according to rule or line;*] hence, to order or regulate; to point or guide to.	ive	ory	rix
Erect,	to make, or set up straight; hence, generally, to raise up; to build.	ive	ed	ly
Correct,	to make straight with, or in conformity with [*some rule;*] hence, to make right.	ional	ive	ness

EXERCISE 648.

Indirect,	not straight; oblique; hence, not fair or ingenuous.	ion	ly	ness
Depart,	to part, or separate from; to quit or leave.	ure	ed	ing

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Impart,	to part, or share among [*others ;*] to communicate ; to give	ed	ance	ation
Compart,	to make, or divide in parts ; to separate into apartments.	ment	ition	ed
Resign,	to sign, or give back [*any thing which has been conferred ;*] hence, to give up ; to yield ; to submit.	ation	ed	edly
Design,	to mark down [*the plan or outline of any thing ;*] hence, to plan ; to project ; to purpose.	ate	ing	lessly
Assign,	to sign, or mark out to [*one, a portion or duty ,*] i. e. to allot ; to appoint.	ee	ment	able
Consign,	to sign [*over in trust*] with [*another ;*] hence, generally, to transfer ; to deliver.	ed	ment	ee
Countersign,	to sign [*on*] the opposite [*side of an instrument in writing.*]	ed	ing	ature

Exercise 649.

Re	Con	In	Dif	Ef	Pro	Trans	Suf	fuse,	to pour ; to melt.
Ag	Con	Di	E	In	Pro	Re	Trans	*gress,*	to step ; to pass ; to go.
E	Re	Con	In	De	Circum	Re-in	Inter	*volve,*	to roll ; to turn.
E	In	Re	Con	Circum	Counter-re	Anti-re	Ad	volution,	the act of rolling or turning.
Com	Im	Ex	De	Re	Sup	Over	Op	press,	to urge, or bear upon forcibly ; to squeeze.

Exercise 650.

Refuse,	to pour, or throw back [*as useless ;*] hence, to reject ; to deny.	al	able	ed
Diffuse,	to pour apart, i. e. to spread ; to disseminate.	edly	iveness	ibility
Profuse,	to pour forth [*lavishly ;*] to squander.	ed	ly	ion
Confuse,	to pour, or mix together ; hence, to disorder ; to make indistinct ; to disconcert.	edly	ion	edness
Infuse,	to pour into ; and, hence, to instill ; to sleep ; to inspire.	ed	ion	ive
Transfuse,	to pour over [*from one vessel into another ;*] and, generally, to pour over ; to spread.	ed	ion	ible
Suffuse,	to pour, or spread under [*a surface ;*] thence, generally, to spread ; to overspread.	ed	ing	ion

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Exercise 651

Aggress,	to step to, or towards [*with hostile intent or action ;*] hence, to commence a quarrel ; to make the first attack.	or	ive	ion
Congress,	a stepping or going together ; hence, a council or assembly ; a meeting.	ive	ion	ional
Digress,	to step, or go apart, [*or aside from the road ;*] hence, to wander or stray [*from the subject under notice.*]	ively	ional	ive
Transgress,	to step, or pass over [*a given bound or limit ;*] to overstep.	or	ing	ion
Progress,	to step forward ; to advance.	ive	ion	ed
Devolve,	to roll, or pass down [*from one to another ;*] to descend.	ed	ing	
Revolve,	to roll, or turn [*over*] again ; hence, to turn over [*thoughts in mind ;*] i. e. to consider.	ed	ing	ency
Revolution,	the act of rolling, or turning back again [*to a former state ;*] hence, generally, an entire change.	ary	ize	ist

Exercise 652.

Express,	to press out ; i. e. to present, portray or describe [*the form, nature, or character of any thing ;*] to utter.	ed	ive	ion
Depress,	to press, or bear down ; to lower ; to deject [*the spirits.*]	or	ive	ing
Impress,	to press, or force into [*any service ;*] to press or fix, [*a form or mark*] upon [*any thing ;*] i. e. to stamp.	ed	ive	ion
Suppress,	to press, or force beneath ; hence, to conceal ; to keep under ; to subdue ; to stop.	or	ing	ion
Repress,	to press, or force back, i. e. to restrain ; to quell ; to stifle.	ed	ive	ion
Oppress,	to press before, or against [*grievously ,*] hence, to overburden ; to treat with undue severity.	ively	or	ion
Compress,	to press, or squeeze together, i. e. to bring into smaller compass or space.	ibility	ion	ure

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Exercise 653

Af	Pre	Suf	Con	In	Post	Trans	Un	fix,	to establish; to set; to place.
Con	Af	Re	In	De	Ef	Retro	Super	flux,	a flowing.
Con	Circum	Ef	Re	In	Af	Dif	Subter	fluent,	flowing.
Im	Com	Dis	Re	De	Am	Sup	Miscom	*putation*,*	the act of throwing, or putting.
In	Re	Intro	Ex	Pro	Re-in	Retro	Disre	*spect*,	to look; to view.

Exercise 654.

Affix,	to fix, or annex to [*the end;*] to subjoin.	ed	ture	ion
Prefix,	to fix, or place before; to fix or set at the beginning.	ed	ion	ing
Suffix,	to fix, or place [*letters or syllables*] after, or at the end of [*a word;*] to affix.	ed	ing	es
Confix,	to fix together [*firmly;*] hence, to fasten.	ed	ing	ure
Influent,	flowing in, or upon; hence, moving or operating upon; actuating.	ce	ial	ially
Confluent,	flowing together.	ce		
Circumflu,	a flowing around.	ous	ent	ence

Exercise 655.

Superflu,	a flowing above, or overflow; superabundance.	ity	ous	ously
Affluence,	a flowing [*of riches or wealth*] to [*one;*] hence, wealth; abundance.	ence	ent	ently
Compute,	to throw, or put together [*in mind;*] hence, to reckon, or calculate.	ed	ation	able
Impute,	to throw, or put upon; hence, to ascribe to; to charge upon.	ation	able	ative
Repute,	to put, or place again [*in mind;*] hence, to think; to account.	ed	able	less
Dispute,	to throw, or put apart [*in argument or debate;*] to controvert; to contend.	ation	able	er

* The primary sense of the Latin verb *puto*, whence the form *putation* above, is not certainly known. The simple verb in that language has the significations, *to clean; to prune; to think; to reckon.* As, therefore, the meaning assigned to *putation* in the text, best explains, in my judgment, the applications of the derivatives, I have, without hesitation, adopted it.

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Depute,	to put, or set off [*on a special mission ;*] hence, to delegate ; to appoint.	ation	ed	y
Amputate,	to throw, or cast [*off by cutting*] round ; hence, to cut off, as a limb.	ed	ing	ion
Suppute,	to put under [*calculation,*] i. e. to reckon ; to *com*pute.	ed	ing	ation

EXERCISE 656.

Aspect,	[*any thing*] looked at, or viewed ; hence, the appearance ; the countenance.	ion		
Circumspect,	looking around [*with care ;*] watchful ; cautious.	ion	ively	ness
Expect,	to look out [*for something to come ;*] to wait for ; to apprehend ; to anticipate.	ed	ation	ancy
Inspect,	to look into, and hence, to examine ; to supervise.	ed	or	orship
Introspect,	to look within ; to view the inside.	ed	ing	ion
Prospect,	a view forward or ahead ; a view of, or reference to the future.	ion	ive	ively
Retrospect,	a view backwards ; a view of, or reference to the past.	ion	ive	ively
Respect,	to look [*to*] again, [*as worthy of special esteem or consideration ;*] to regard ; to honor.			

EXERCISE 657.

Of	Pre	De	Re	Con	In	Dif	Trans	*fer,*	to bear or carry.
Re	Pre	E	Col	Pro	Ob	De	Trans	*late,*	to bear, bring or carry.
Ad	Com	Per	De	Im	Sub	Re	Inter	*mit,*	to send ; to let, or cause to go.
Re	Im	Inter	E	De	Per	Com	Ad	mission,	the act of sending.
Sur	Pre	De	Pro	Re	Compro	Re-de	Presur	*mise,*	to send.

EXERCISE 658.

Offer,	to bear, or bring before [*one,*] i. e. to present ; to tender.	able	tory	ed
Infer,	to bear, or bring in [*deductions or conclusions ;*] to deduce.	ible	ence	ed
Prefer,	to bear, or hold [*one*] before or above [*another ;*] to advance ; to choose ; to esteem more.	able	ence	ment

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Prelate,	[*one*] preferred, or advanced above [*others, in the church,*] i. e a bishop; an archbishop; a patriarch.	cy	ical	ism
Defer,	to bear, or put off [*any thing, to another time;*] to delay; also, to put off, or aside. [*one's opinion or judgment;*] to yield.	ence	ed	entia.
Delate,	to bear away [*an accusation;*] hence, to accuse; to inform against.	ion	ed	or
Refer,	to bear back [*any matter for decision, settlement, or explanation;*] hence, to leave to; to resort to.	ible	able	ee
Relate,	to bear back [*an account or report;*] hence, to rehearse; also, to bear closely upon; to be akin to.	ed	ively	ionship

EXERCISE 659.

Confer,	to bring together [*counsels;*] hence, to consult together; to bring [*benefits upon;*] hence, to bestow.	ence	ed	er
Collate,	to bring, or lay together [*things for the purposes of comparison;*] also, to confer or bestow.	ed	ion	or
Differ,	to bear apart, or be separate or distinct [*in any way;*] hence, to dissent; to dispute; to be unlike.	ed	ing	ent
Elate,	to carry out, or away [*with pride;*] to make proud; to flush; to elevate the spirits.	ed	ing	edly
Transfer,	to bear, or carry over [*from one person or place to another;*] to convey.	able	er	ee
Translate,	to transfer; to transfer, [*chiefly, the thoughts of an author from his own, into another language.*]	able	ress	ion
Admit,	to let, or allow to go to, or into [*a place:*] hence, generally, to allow to enter; to concede; to grant.	ance	ed	able
Admiss,	to let, or allow to enter; to grant.	ion	ibility	ible

EXERCISE 660.

Commit,	to send, or cause to go with [*another:*] hence, to deliver in charge; to entrust: also, to do.	ed	ment	ee

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Commission,	tne act of committing; that which is committed or entrusted.	al	ary	er
Permit,	to send through; to enable or allow to pass through; to allow.	ed	ing	ance
Permess.	to permit; to allow.	ion	ive	ible
Submit,	to send, or cause to go under [*the authority or supervision of another:*] hence, to yield; to refer to.	ed	ing	
Submiss,	to submit; to yield.	ion	ive	ively
Remit,	to send, or allow to go back; hence, also, to slacken; to abate; to forgive.	ed	ing	ance
Remiss,	remitted; slack.	ion	ly	ness

EXERCISE 661.

Transmit,	to send over, or across; to send over [*from one to another.*]	ed	al	ible
Transmiss,	to transmit.	ion	ibility	ive
Intermit,	to let, or cause [*a space of time*] to go between; hence, to cease for a time; to suspend.	ed	ingly	ent
Intermiss,	to intermit; to suspend.	ion	ive	
Surmise,	to send, or put [*mere fancy or conjecture*] in place of [*certain knowledge:*] hence, to suspect; to imagine.	ed	ing	al

EXERCISE 662.

Promise,	to send, or give beforehand [*a pledge:*] hence, to assure; to pledge; to give one's word.	ed	ory	ee
Premise,	to send, or put [*some proposition or explanation*] before [*what is to follow in due course:*] hence, to lay down previously.	ed	ing	es
Demise,	to send, or put away from [*one's self, by will;*] hence, to convey; to transfer.	ed	ing	

EXERCISE 663.

At	Con	Dis	Ex	In	Por	Pre	Sub	tend,	to stretch; to strive.
At	Con	Dis	In					*tention,*	the act of stretching.
Por	Pre	Dis	Ex					tension,	the act of stretching.

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At	Con	De	Enter	Abs	Ob	Per	Sus	*tain,*	to hold; to keep.
Abs	Con	Incon	Per	Imper				*tinent,*	holding or keeping.
Con	Discon	Malcon	De					*tent,*	held or kept.

EXERCISE 664.

Attend,	to stretch [*one's course or mind*] to, or towards; hence, to follow or go with; to mind; to heed.	ed	ing	ance
Attent,	stretched to, or towards; hence, mindful, observant.	ive	ivel;	iveness
Contend,	to stretch, or strive together [*in words;*] hence, to dispute; to quarrel.	ed	ing	er
Contentious,	stretching, or striving together; partaking of strife; quarrelsome.	ly	ness	
Distend,	to stretch apart; that is, to spread or swell out; to spread out.	ed	ing	er
Intend,	to stretch, or direct [*one's mind or thoughts*] into or towards; hence, to purpose; to mean.	ed	edly	ment
Intent,	stretched towards, i. e. bent upon;—(as a noun,) an aim or purpose.	ively	ly	ness

EXERCISE 665

Portend,	to stretch, or hold forth [*things future;*] hence, to foreshow; to foretoken.	ed	ing	s
Portent,	[*that which*] portends [*evil;*] i. e. an ill omen.	ous	s	
Pretend,	to stretch, or hold before [*one, something deceptive;*] hence, to feign; also, put forth a claim.	ed	ing	er
Pretense,	[*something*] pretended; a false or feigned motive; a pretext.	ion	es	
Subtend,	to stretch, or run along under, as the chord of an arc.	ed	ing	s
Contain,	to hold together within [*certain limits;*] hence, to hold, as a vessel; to comprise.	ed	able	er
Continent,	holding, or keeping [*the passions*] within [*due bounds;*] hence, restrained; chaste.	cy	ce	ly

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Content,	held, or kept within [*due bounds in respect to desire ;*] hence, satisfied with one's lot or condition.	ed	ment	less
Mal-content,	ill satisfied, or discontented [*with the laws or government.*]	ed	edly	edness

EXERCISE 666

Obtain,	to hold, or lay hold upon ; to get ; to acquire ; also, to hold or gain [*ground ;*] hence, to be in common use ; to prevail.	ed	able	ment
Pertain,	to hold [*to*] thoroughly or firmly ; hence, to belong, or closely relate to ; to concern.	ed	ing	s
Pertinent,	pertaining to ; belonging or relating to.	cy	ly	ce
Entertain,	to keep or have among [*one's household, as a guest ;*] to treat hospitably ; to cherish ; to amuse.	ed	ing	ment
Sustain,	to hold up ; i. e. to support ; to bear or endure.	ed	ing	able
Attain,	to hold, or reach to ; hence, to get or gain by exertion.	ed	able	ment
Abstain,	to hold, or keep [*one's self*] from ; to refrain ; to forbear.	ed	ing	s

EXERCISE 667.

Ad	Contra	In	Inter	Pre	Bene	Male	Vale*	diction,	the act of speaking or saying.
As	In	De	Ex	Inter	Dis	Re-as	Re-in	*sert*,	to thrust or throw ; also, to join or knit.
Af	Ef	Con	De	In	Per	Disaf	Misaf	*fect*,	to do ; to make.
Con	Ef	De	Suf	Pro	Inef	Co-ef	Insuf	*ficient*,	doing or making.
Ex	Re	Im	Trans	Pre	Pro	Sup	Se	pose,†	to put, lay or place.

EXERCISE 668.

Addict,	to speak, or declare to or for ; hence, to devote [*one's self, chiefly, to something evil.*]	ed	ing	edness

* *Vale* means *farewell.*

† For other derivatives from this root, see Ex. 590, 591 and 592.

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Contradict,	to speak, or say against, or the contrary; i. e. to deny what has been said or affirmed.	ed	ory	lous
Indict,*	to say, or express [*in writing;*] i. e. to compose; hence, also, to accuse in writing, before a judge.	ed	er	able
Interdict,	to utter a [*prohibition*] between, or during [*the progress of affairs.*]	ed	ing	ive
Predict,	to say, or tell beforehand; to foretell; to prophesy.	ed	ing	er
Benediction,	a speaking good; that is, a blessing; also, a giving thanks or praise to God.	s		
Malediction,	a speaking ill; that is, a curse; a denunciation of evil.	s		
Valedict,	to say, or bid farewell.	ory	ion	

EXERCISE 669.

Assert,	to join or connect [*words in a declaration;*] hence, to affirm; to declare.	ed	ing	ion
Desert,	to thrust from; i. e. to disjoin or dissever; hence, to quit; to forsake.	ed	ing	ion
Dissert,	to join duly [*a train of reasoning;*] hence, to argue; to discourse upon.	ed	ing	ation
Exert,	to thrust out; i. e. to put forth, [*effort:*] hence, to strain; to bring into exercise.	ed	ing	ion
Intersert,	to thrust between; that is, to interpose.	ed	ing	ion
Affect,	to make [*efforts*] to, or towards; to aim at; also, to make [*an impression;*] i. e. to act upon; to influence,	ed	ation	edly
Disaffect,	to take out of the state of being [*well*] affected towards; that is, to alienate.	ed	ing	edly
Confect,	to make, or mix together [*conserves or sweetmeats.*]	ion	ioner	ionary

EXERCISE 670.

Defect,	made, or done [*in a way different*] from [*the right one;*] hence, a fault; an imperfection.	ive	uous	iveness

* This word, when it signifies *to compose, or commit to writing*, is often written, (as it is pronounced,) *indite.*

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Deficient,	**defective; faulty; wanting.**	**ly**	**cy**	
Effect,	to make out and out; that is, to perform or accomplish.	ed	ive	ual
Efficient,	effecting, or effective; that is, causing or producing effects	cy	ly	ce
Proficient,	making forward; that is, advancing; progressing.	cy	ce	
Sufficient,	doing, or performing in place of; hence, adequate; satisfactory.	ly	cy	

Exercise 671.

Expose,	to lay out [*to view;*] i. e. to make plain or public; also, to put out of [*shelter;*] i. e. to endanger.	ed	ition	ure
Repose,	to put back [*either body or mind at rest;*] hence, to rest; to put confidence in.	ed	ing	itory
Impose,	to put, or lay [*a tax or charge*] upon: also, to put [*a cheat or trick*] upon; i. e. to take undue advantage.	ed	ition	ing
Transpose,	to place across, or over; that is, to cause things to change places; to change the order or position.	ed	ing	ition
Prepose,	to put or place before [*as one word before another in construction.*]	ed	ition	itive
Propose,	to put, or place before [*one, something for examination; trial or acceptance;*] to present; to offer.	ed	ition	al
Suppose,	to put, or place under [*belief, or view, as a thing true or existent;*] hence, to believe; to imagine.	ed	ing	ition

Exercise 672.

Ad	A	Di	E	In	Intro	Re	Sub	*vert,*	to turn.
Ad	A	Di	Con	Ob	Intro	Re	Sub	verse,	to turn.
Cor	E	Dis	Di	Ab	Inter	Ir	Pro	*ruption,*	the act of breaking or bursting.
Ex	Im	Com	Re	Pro	Dis	Re-com	Re-ex	*pel,*	to drive; to force; to urge.
Ex	Im	Com	Re	Pro	De	Ap	Re-ex	*pulsion,*	the act of driving.

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Exercise 673

Advert,	to turn [*attention*] to; to attend to; to notice.	ed	ing	ency
Adverse,	turned to, or towards, i. e. fronting; hence, opposite; contrary; unfortunate.	ity	ly	ative
Avert,	to turn from, or away; to ward or keep off; to prevent.	ed	ing	er
Averse,	turned from [*in mind;*] hence, disliking; reluctant.	ness	ly	ion
Convert,	to turn with, or like, [*something else;*] hence, to change entirely; to transform.	ed	ing	er
Converse,*	to turn, [*i. e. to be familiar*] with; to have intercourse with; to talk with.	ed	ant	ation
Controvert,	to turn against [*in argument,*] i. e. to dispute or debate.	ed	ing	s
Controversy,	the act of controverting; dispute; debate.	al	alist	es
Divert,	to turn [*the mind*] apart, or away [*from sober, severe, or painful themes;*] hence, to amuse, to cheer.	ed	ing	er
Diverse,	turned apart, or aside [*from a straight course;*] hence, different; dissimilar; various.	ity	ly	ify

Exercise 674.

Evert,	to turn out of [*place, or from the foundation;*] hence, to overturn, or overthrow.	ed	ing	s
Invert,	to turn into [*an opposite or contrary direction or position;*] to turn upside down; to reverse.	ed	ing	s
Inverse,	turned in [*the contrary way;*] inverted.	ly	ion	
Introvert,	to turn inwards.	ed	ing	s
Revert,	to turn back; to return.	ed	ing	
Reverse,	to turn back, i. e. the other, or opposite way; to cause to change places.	ed	ible	ion†
Obverse,	turned towards, that is, presenting the face, as a coin; opposed to *reverse.*			

* *Con'verse*, as a noun, besides meaning familiar discourse or talk, is used to signify a change, or opposition of order; as the converse of a proposition, i. e. its opposite.

† The form *reversion* is chiefly used to signify a returning, or reverting of lands or other possessions to the grantor or his heirs, after the grant is over

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Pervert,	to turn thoroughly [*from right ;*] to distort ; to corrupt.	ed	ing	er
Perverse,	perverted ; obstinately wrong.	ion	ly	ive

EXERCISE 675.

Subvert,	to turn under, or from beneath ; hence, to overthrow ; to ruin ; to evert.	ed	ing	
Subverse,	to subvert ; to destroy.	ed	ive	ion
Corrupt,	to break together ; hence, to destroy soundness, physical or moral ; to putrefy ; to spoil ; to vitiate.	ed	ibleness	ness
Eruptive,	breaking out, [*as from confinement.*]			
Disrupt,	to break or burst apart or asunder ; to rend.	ure	ured	uring
Abrupt,	broken off, or snapped asunder ; hence, disconnected ; rough ; rude.	ly	ness	
Interrupt,	to break [*in*] between, or upon [*affairs in progress ;*] hence, to hinder ; to stop.	ed	edly	er
Irruptive,	breaking, or prone to break in, or upon ; rushing upon.	ly		

EXERCISE 676.

Compel,	to drive together ; and hence, generally, to force ; to oblige ; to urge forcibly.	ed	ing	able
Compuls,	to compel, or urge on forcibly.	ory	orily	ively
Impel,	to drive, or force into [*a measure or line of action ;*] to urge forward ; to excite.	ed	ent	er
Impulse,	[*that which*] impels ; a force or power ; a motive.	ion	ive	ively
Dispel,	to drive or force apart or away, i. e. to disperse ; to scatter ; to clear away.	ed	ing	s
Propel,	to drive, or urge forward ; to force forward or onward	ed	ing	er
Repel,	to drive back ; to resist ; to check advance.	ed	ent	ency
Repulse,	to repel ; to drive, or beat back.	ed	ive	ory

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SECTION XXIV.

COMPOUND WORDS

As in analyzing derivatives, we set out with an explanation of the suffixes, taken apart from the radicals with which they are found connected, so in resolving into their elements the class of words now under consideration, we shall begin by explaining separately those parts that are *postfixed*. These *postfixed* words must be well understood by the pupil, before he enters upon the study of the next Section*; since it is there taken for granted, that the learner is perfectly familiar with their significations. Most of them, it will be perceived, are *inseparable*, that is, incapable of being used as separate and independent words.

EXERCISE 677.

agogue,	a leader, or that which leads.
algy, or algia,	pain; suffering.
ambulist,	a walker, or one who walks.
angle,	a corner; the space between two straight lines that meet in a point.
angular,	having, or relating to, an angle, or angles
anthropy,	mankind.
ander,	a stamen; an organ of flowers.
andrian,	having a stamen, or stamens.
arch,	a ruler; a leader.
archy,	government; rule.
aulics,	the science of pipes, or machines.
bite,	one who lives, or has his living.
chord,	the string of a musical instrument
chromatic,	having color.
capsular,	having a capsule, or seed vessel.
centric,	pertaining to the centre.
culture,	the act of tilling; cultivation.

EXERCISE 678.

cide,	a killing, or slaying.
cosm,	the world; the universe.
cracy,	government; rule.
demic,	relating to, or affecting the people.

* It is not, however, necessary, neither indeed is it expedient, perhaps, that the *whole* of this Section should be learned, before commencing the study of the next. Let the scholar learn thoroughly the meanings of all the words in *one* Exercise of this Section; then proceed in the next Section, till his stock of *postfixed* words is exhausted. Then let him return again and learn the next Exercise in order and so continue studying the two Sections connectedly throughout.

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demon,	a spirit.
dentate,	having, or provided with, teeth.
decimo,	ten, or tenth.
*dactylous,**	having fingers, or toes.
dox,	an opinion; a doctrine.
dromy,	a course; a running.
dromics,	the art of coursing, or taking a course.
drome,	a course; a race-course.
duct,	a tube; a channel.
ennial,	yearly.
epy,	a word; speech; pronunciation.

EXERCISE 679.

ethes,	custom; habit.
eval,	having or pertaining to, life or an age.
ferous,	bearing; producing.
fid,	cleft; split; divided.
faction,	the act of making or causing.
ficent,	making.
fice,	to make; the thing made.
form,	shape; likeness.
foliate,	having leaves.
folious,†	having leaves; also, thin, like a leaf.
fluous,	flowing.
fuge,	that which makes to flee, or drives away.
fugal,	fleeing; departing from.
florous,	having flowers.
gamy,	marriage.
gon,	an angle; a corner.

EXERCISE 680.

glot,	the tongue.
grade,	degree; standing.
gen,	that which produces, or constitutes.
genous,	partaking, or being of a sort, kind, or nature.
geneous,	partaking, or being of a sort, kind, or nature.
gony,	origin; generation.
gnomy,	the art of discerning; the ability to discern.
gnosy,	science; profound knowledge.
gyn,	the pistil of a plant.

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* *Dactylous* is from *dactyl*, a word of Greek origin, which, in English, is neve used in the literal sense, but is applied to a poetic foot, which like a *finger* has three joints or members, i. e. one long, and two short syllables.

† *Folious* is from the Latin *folium*, a leaf. We thence have regularly, foli*aceous*, *age*, *aged*, *ate*, *ated*, *ation*, *ature*, *o*, &c. The last form [*folio*] is chiefly used to signify a book, in which the leaf, or sheet is of the full size, that is, not folded in *quarto*, *octavo* or any smaller dimensions.

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gate,	to send forth; to direct, or manage.
gerous,	bearing; producing.
gram,	a mark, letter, sketch, or delineation engraved or written.
graph,	a writing; drawing; written account.
graphy,	the act or art of marking, writing, or engraving; a history, or description.
logy,	a word; discourse; reason; a treatise or science.

Exercise 681.

hedron,	a side; a plane.
librate,	to balance; to poise.
locular,	having cells, or cavities.
loquence	the act of talking.
loquy,	talk; discourse.
literal,	having, or relating to, a letter.
lateral,	having, or relating to, a side.
lobate,	having lobes.
latry,	worship; service.
later,	a worshiper.
lite,	a stone.
logue,	discourse; also, a precept or commandment.
meter,	an instrument to measure with.
metry,	the act, art, or science of measuring.

Exercise 682.

mancy,	divination; fortune-telling.
morphous,	having, or being of, a form.
math,	instructed; taught.
mathy,	learning; knowledge.
maton,	having power to move, or act.
machy,	a fight; battle; contest.
manous,	having hands.
mime,	one that imitates, or represents by action.
naut,	a sailor.
nox,	night.
nesia,	islands.
nomial,	a name; a term.
nomy,	law; government; management.
ody, / *edy,*	an ode; song; poem.
orama,	a sight, or view.

Exercise 683.

opsy,	view; observation.
ocular,	pertaining to the eye; having eyes.
phthong,	a sound.
plicate,	fold.
ple,	fold.

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pathy, feeling; disease; affection.
potent, having power, or being powerful
phyllous, having leaves.
phemy, a speaking.
phagous, eating; accustomed to eat.
parous, producing, or bringing forth.
polist, one that sells, or deals in.
polite, an inhabitant of a city; a citizen.
phony, sound.
pedia, instruction; knowledge.

EXERCISE 684.

partite, divided; separated.
ped, a foot.
petal, a flower-leaf.
petalous, having flower-leaves.
phobia, fear; dread.
potamus, a river.
phyte, a plant; a shoot.
phorous, producing; bearing.
rème, an oar.
section, the act of cutting.
scope, a view; an instrument for viewing or examining.
spermous, containing seed.
sphere, a round body; a globe.
scious, possessing knowledge; knowing
scian, having, or casting a shadow.
similitude, likeness; resemblance.
stich, a row; a line.
statics, the science of balancing, or weighing.
static, balancing; suspending.

EXERCISE 685.

sonous, sounding.
stice, a stopping, or standing still.
sophy, wisdom; knowledge.
tone, modulation of voice; a sound.
tonous, having tone.
theism, belief in the existence of a god.
trophy, a nursery, or hospital.
teuch, a book, or a division of a book.
taph, a tomb.
technic, relating to art.
type, a mark; figure; emblem; letter.
tomy, the act, art, or science of cutting.
virate, the office, or government of men.
valvular, having valves.
vorous, eating, or accustomed to eat, or devour.

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MODEL OF A WRITTEN EXERCISE.—No. 5.

Dem,	*the people.*	*agogue.*	*Demagogue,*	*a leader of the people, or the populace.*
Ped,	*a child.*		*Pedagogue,*	*a leader, or guide of children, i.e. a teacher.*
Myst,	*a mystery.*		*Mystagogue,*	*a leader, or guide to mysteries.*
Hydr,	*water.*		*Hydragogue,*	*that which leads off water, or watery humors.*
Ptysm,	*saliva; spittle.*		*Ptysmagogue,*	*that which leads forth, or promotes saliva.*
Cardi,	*the heart.*	*algy.*	*Cardialgy,*	*pain at heart, i.e. heartburn.*
Odont,	*a tooth.*		*Odontalgy,*	*toothache.*
Cephal,	*the head,*		*Cephalalgy,*	*headache, or pain in the head.*
Noct,	*night.*	*ambulist.*	*Noctambulist,*	*one who walks at night, that is, during sleep.*
Somn,	*sleep.*		*Somnambulist,*	*one who walks during sleep.*
Tri,	*three.*	*angle.*	*Triangle,*	*a figure having three angles.*
Quadr,	*four.*		*Quadrangle,*	*a figure having four angles.*

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SECTION XXV.

COMPOUND WORDS.

HAVING learned from the previous Section the meaning of those parts of the compounds, which are to be *postfixed*, the pupil is now prepared to enter upon the present Section, wherein, the other parts being duly defined, the two, in each case, are to be united, and then explained in combination. No change of form will be necessary in uniting them; nothing more being required than merely to write them together as one word. In *defining* the compounds thus produced, however, care must be taken so to connect the meanings of the parts combined, as best to express their united signification. Nor will this be attended with the slightest difficulty, if the pupil be made acquainted, by his teacher, with the true *application* of the words in the lesson, BEFORE he is required to commit it to memory. Few words and few moments only will be required for this purpose. For the mode of preparing the written exercise, see Model 5, on the page preceding.

EXERCISE 686.

Dem,	*the people.*		Odont,	*a tooth.*	algy.
Ped,	*a child.*		Cephal,	*the head.*	
Myst,	*a mystery.*	agogue.	Noct,*	*night.*	ambulist.
Hydr,	*water.*		Somn,*	*sleep.*	
Ptysm,	*saliva; spittle.*		Tri,	*three.*	angle.
Cardi,	*the heart.*	algy.	Quadr,	*four.*	

EXERCISE 687.

Quinqu,	*five.*	angular.	Hept,	*seven.*	ander.
Sex,	*six.*		Oct,	*eight.*	andrian.
Phil,	*love.*		Mon,†	*one.*	
Mis,	*hatred.*	anthropy.	Chili,	*a thousand.*	arch.
Cyn,‡	*a dog.*		Iren,	*peace,*	
Physi,‡	*nature.*		Polem,	*war.*	

EXERCISE 688.

Mysteri,	*mystery.*	arch.	Pent,	*five.*	archy.
Myri,	*ten thousand.*		Hept,	*seven.*	

* In *application*, there is no difference between *noct*ambulist and *somn*ambulist.

† NOTE, that most of the compounds to be formed in this Section, regularly admit *suffixes*, after the manner of simple, or uncompounded radicals. Thus, *monarch*, gives monarch*y*, monarch*al*, monarch*ical*, monarch*ist*, monarch*ize*, &c. To form and define such words as are derivable, in this way, from those in the regular lesson, should be made a part of the *oral* exercise.

‡ *Cynanthropy* is a species of madness, in which *men* exhibit the qualities of *dogs*. *Physianthropy*, the nature of man, i. e. the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of mankind.

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Taxi,	*a division of an army.*	arch.	Arist,	*the best.*	archy
Top,	*a place, a district.*		Olig,	*the few.*	
Aut,	*self.*	archy.	Gyn,	*a woman.*	
Tetr,	*four.*		Hier,	*sacred, or holy*	
			Patri,	*a father.*	

EXERCISE 689.

Nav,	*a ship.*	archy.	Mono,	*one.*	chromatic.
Mon,	*one; sole.*		Tri,	*three.*	capsular.
Hydr,	*water.*	aulics.	Helio,	*the sun.*	centric.
Ceno,	*in common.*	bite.	Geo,	*the earth.*	
Mono,	*one.*	chord.	Agri,	*a field.*	culture.
Poly,	*many.*		Horti,	*a garden.*	

EXERCISE 690.

Dei,	*a god.*	cide.	Fratri,	*a brother.*	cide.
Sorori,	*a sister.*		Sui,	*self.*	
Parri,	*a parent.*		Tyranni,	*a tyrant,*	
Infanti,	*an infant.*		Vati,	*a prophet.*	
Homi,	*a man.*		Parenti,	*a parent.*	
Matri,	*a mother.*		Micro,*	*little.*	cosm.
Regi,	*a king.*		Mega,	*big; great.*	

EXERCISE 691.

Demo,	*the people.*	cracy.	Pan,	*all; the whole.*	demic.
Aristo,	*the best.*		Caco,	*evil.*	demon.
Timo,	*worth; property.*		Tri,	*three.*	dentate.
Auto,	*self.*		Quadri,	*four.*	
Ochlo,	*the multitude.*		Quinque,	*five.*	
Gyæno,	*a woman.*		Octo,	*eight.*	
Demono,	*an* [evil] *spirit.*		Decem,	*ten.*	
Strato,	*the military; the army.*		Duo,†	*two,*	decimo

EXERCISE 692.

Mono,	*one.*	dactylous.	Ortho,	*straight; right.*	dromy
Tri,	*three.*		Hippo,	*a horse.*	drome.
Tetra,	*four.*		Palin,‡	*back.*	
Hexa,	*six.*		Aque,	*water.*	duct
Ortho,	*straight; right.*	dox.	Venti,	*wind.*	
Hetero,	*another; contrary.*		Bile,	*the bile.*	
Ortho,	*straight; right.*	dromics.§	Cali,	*heat.*	

* *Microcosm* is often applied to *man*, as embracing in himself a sort of *little world.*

† A book is said to be in *duodecimo* form, or size, when the sheet is folded into *twelve* leaves.

‡ *Palindrome* is a name applied to a word or sentence, which is the same, whether read backwards or forwards.

§ *Orthodromics*, literally, the art of *running straight, or direct*, is the art of sailing in the arc of a great circle

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Exercise 693.

Tri,	*three.*		Dec,	*ten.*	
Quadr,	*four.*		Cent,	*a hundred.*	enniai.
Quinqu,	*five.*		Mill,	*a thousand.*	
Sex,	*six.*	ennial.	Ortho,	*right; correct.*	epy
Sept,	*seven.*		Caco,	*evil.*	ethes.
Oct,	*eight.*		Long,	*long.*	eval.
Nov,	*nine.*		Prim,	*first.*	

Exercise 694.

Carboni,	*charcoal.*		Calami,	*a hollow stalk.*	
Cheli,	*a claw.*		Cortici,	*bark.*	
Corymbi,	*top; head; cluster.*	ferous.	Ensi,	*a sword.*	ferous.
Cauli,	*a stem or stalk.*		Fructi,	*fruit.*	
Cruci,	*a cross.*		Frugi,	*fruit or corn.*	
Cupri,	*copper.*		Ferri,	*iron.*	

Exercise 695.

Flori,	*a flower.*		Lauri,	*a laurel.*	
Foli,	*a leaf.*		Lumini,	*light.*	
Glanduli,	*gland.*		Luci,	*light.*	
Glandi,	*acorns.*	ferous.	Mammi,	*a breast.*	ferous.
Hederi,	*ivy.*		Melli,	*honey.*	
Lani,	*wool.*		Metalli,	*metal.*	

Exercise 696.

Nocti,	*night.*		Pruni,	*a prune.*	
Nectari,	*nectar.*		Pomi,	*an apple.*	
Nuci,	*a nut.*		Pistilli,	*a pistil; a pointal.*	
Odori,	*scent.*	ferous.	Resini,	*resin.*	ferous.
Palmi,	*a palm.*		Racemi,	*a cluster.*	
Bacci,	*a berry.*		Bulbi,	*a round root.*	

Exercise 697.

Salini,	*salt.*		Sopori,	*sleep; lethargy.*	
Saluti,	*health.*		Silici,	*a flint.*	
Semini,	*seed.*		Spini,	*a thorn.*	
Sonori,	*sound; noise.*	ferous.	Succi,	*sap.*	ferous.
Somni,	*sleep.*		Argenti,	*silver.*	
Stelli,	*a star.*		Auri,	*gold.*	

Exercise 698.

Tri,	*three.*		Stupe,	*stupid; dull.*	
Quadri,	*four.*		Torre,	*to parch.*	
Quinque,	*five.*		Putre,	*rotten; carious.*	
Sex,	*six.*	fid.	Sparge,	*to sprinkle.*	faction.*
Octo,	*eight.*		Tabe,	*to waste away.*	
Decem,	*ten.*		Cale,	*to be warm, or hot.*	

* See note on this word, page 152.

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Duodecim,	*twelve.*	fid.	Sacri,	*sacred; set apart.*	fice.
Multi,	*many.*		Vene,	*a poison.*	
Magni,	*great.*	ficent.	Muni,	*a gift.*	ficent.

Exercise 699

Cancri,	*a crab.*	form.	Fungi,	*a mushroon.*	form.
Cribri,	*a sieve.*		Ligni,	*wood.*	
Cubi,	*a cube.*		Pisi,	*a pea.*	
Cylindri,	*a long circular body.*		Reti,	*a net.*	
Ali,	*a wing.*		Styli,	*a style; a pen.*	
Dei,	*a god.*		Calci,	*lime or chalk.*	

Exercise 700.

Capri,	*a goat.*	form.	Luci,	*light.*	form.
Cauli,	*a stem or stalk.*		Ensi,	*a sword.*	
Cordi,	*a heart.*		Glandi,	*an acorn.*	
Cruci,	*a cross.*		Lingua,	*the tongue.*	
Equi,	*equal.*		Ovi,	*an egg.*	
Lenti,	*a lens.*		Cymbi,	*a boat.*	

Exercise 701.

Denti,	*a tooth.*	form.	Falci,	*sickle.*	form.
Coralli,	*coral.*		Capilli,	*hair.*	
Culici,	*a flea.*		Cortici,	*bark.*	
Cuni,	*a wedge.*		Fistuli,	*a pipe; a tube.*	
Scuti,	*a shield.*		Oculi,	*the eye.*	
Stelli,	*a star.*		Myrti,	*myrtle.*	

Exercise 702.

Campani,	*a bell.*	form.	Centi,	*a hundred.*	folious.
Basalti,	*basalt.*		Asperi,	*rough.*	
Scori,	*dross.*		Plani,	*plain.*	
Uni,	*one.*		Rotundi,	*round.*	
Tri,	*three.*	foliate.	Melli,	*honey.*	fluous.
Omni,	*all.*		Felli,	*gall.*	
Tri,	*three.*		Igni,	*fire.*	
Asperi,	*rough.*		Rori,	*dew.*	

Exercise 703.

Febri,	*fever.*	fuge.	Hexa,	*six.*	gon.
Vermi,	*a worm.*		Octa,	*eight.*	
Centri,	*the centre.*	fugal.	Poly,	*many.*	
Tri,	*three.*	florous.	Ortho,	*right.*	
Multi,	*many.*		Oxy,	*acute.*	
Mono,	*one.*	gamy.	Chilia,	*a thousand.*	
Tri,	*three.*		Anthropo,*	*man; mankind.*	glot.
Poly,	*many.*		Poly,	*many.*	

* *Anthropoglot* is a name given to an animal having a *tongue* like a *man's* — *Polyglot,* having or containing *many tongues or languages.*

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Exercise 704.

Alti,	*high.*		Homo.	*the same.*	
Centi,	*a hundred.*	grade.	Hetero,	*another; different.*	geneous
Hydro,	*water.*		Cosmo,	*the world.*	
Oxy,	*sharp; acid.*	gen.	Geo,	*the earth.*	gony.
Nitro,	*nitre.*		Theo,	*a god; deity.*	
Uni,	*one.*		Physio,	*nature.*	
Poly,	*many.*	genous.	Patho,	*feeling; passion.*	gnomy
Omni,	*all.*				

Exercise 705.

Geo,	*the earth.*	gnosy.	Ali,	*a wing.*	
Orycto,	*a fossil.*		Crini,	*hair.*	
Poly,	*many.*	gyn.	Belli,	*war.*	
Tri,	*three.*		Squami,	*a scale.*	gerous.
Fumi,	*smoke.*	gate.	Cruci,	*a cross.*	
Navi,	*a ship.*		Lani,	*wool.*	
Astri,	*a star.*	gerous.	Mori,*	*manner.*	

Exercise 706.

Corni,	*a horn.*	gerous.	Poly,†	*many.*	
Plumi,	*a feather.*		Pseudo,	*false.*	
Parallelo,	*a parallel.*		Mono,	*one.*	
Poly,‡	*many.*	gram.	Panto,†	*all.*	graph.
Mono,‡	*one.*		Auto,†	*self.*	
Hiero,	*holy; sacred.*		Tele,†	*afar.*	

Exercise 707.

Anemo,	*wind, or vase.*		Anemo,	*wind, or vase.*	
Angio,§	*a vessel.*		Angio,§	*a vessel.*	
Anthropo,	*man; mankind.*	graphy.‖	Anthropo,	*man; mankind.*	logy.‖
Astro,	*a star.*		Astro,¶	*a star.*	
Auto,	*self.*		Astheno,	*debility.*	
Aero,	*the air.*		Aero,	*the air.*	

* *Morigerous*, literally, bearing, or exhibiting (an obliging) manner, i. e. obedient obsequious.

† *Polygraph*, an instrument for multiplying copies of a writing;—*Pantograph*, an instrument for copying all sorts of designs;—*Autograph*, the writing of one's self, i. e. a person's own hand writing;—*Telegraph*, an instrument, or contrivance for transmitting news to a distance, by means of signals.

‡ *Polygram* is a figure consisting of many marks, or lines;—*Monogram*, a character consisting of one, or more letters, interwoven.

§ *Angio*, not only applies to a vessel of the body, as a vein or artery, but, also, to a seed-vessel in a plant.

‖ This general distinction prevails in the application of *graphy* and *logy*: the former signifies a *description*, or *history* of a thing, the latter, a *logical treatise or science*. Thus *anemography*, is a *description* or *history* of winds; *anemology*, the *science* of the winds. Wherever these words, in the Exercises above, have either of these significations, the prefixed word will be printed in small CAPITALS.

¶ *Astrology*, the science of the stars, i. e. the pretended science of judging of their influences, and of predicting future events by observing them.

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Exercise 708.

Adeno,	*a gland.*		Adeno,	*a gland.*	
Biblio,	*a book.*		Botano,	*a plant.*	
Bio,	*life.*		Brachy,	*short; concise.*	
Brachy,	*short; concise.*	graphy.	Cranio,	*the skull.*	kgy.
Caco,	*evil; bad.*		Chiro,	*the hand.*	
Chiro,	*the hand.*		Angelo,	*an angel.*	

Exercise 709.

Chalco,	*brass.*		Concho,	*a shell.*	
Calco,	*chalk.*		Cyrio,	*a capital letter.*	
Cosmo,	*the world.*		Cosmo,	*the world.*	
Choro,	*a place.*	graphy.	Dactylo,	*a finger.*	logy
Crypto,	*secret.*		Crypto,	*secret.*	
Crystalo,	*a chrystal.*		Etho,	*manners; morals.*	

Exercise 710.

Calli,	*fair; beautiful.*		Etio,	*a cause.*	
Chrono,	*time.*		Chrono,	*time.*	
Enigmato,	*a riddle.*		Enigmato,	*a riddle.*	
Epistolo,	*a letter.*	graphy.	Etymo,	*true origin.*	logy
Ethno,	*a nation.*		Ethno,	*a nation.*	
Gloss,	*a comment.*		Gloss,	*comment.*	

Exercise 711.

Glypto,	*engraving.*		Gnomo,	*a maxim.*	
Geo,	*the earth.*		Geo,	*the earth.*	
Hiero,	*holy; sacred.*		Hiero,	*holy; sacred.*	
Historio,	*history.*	graphy.	Historio,	*history.*	logy.
Horo,	*an hour.*		Horo,	*an hour.*	
Hagio,	*holy.*		Hymno,	*a hymn.*	

Exercise 712.

Hydro,*	*water.*		Hydro,	*water.*	
Icono,	*an image.*		Icono,	*an image.*	
Licheno,	*lichen.*		Ichthyo,	*fish.*	
Litho,	*a stone.*	graphy.	Litho,	*a stone.*	logy.
Lexico,	*a book of words.*		Lexico,	*diction; words.*	
Lexi,†	*a word.*		Neo,	*new.*	

Exercise 713.

Logo,†	*a word.*		Neuro,	*a nerve.*	
Myo,	*muscle.*		Myo,	*a muscle.*	
Mytho,	*a fable.*	graphy.	Mytho,	*a fable.*	logy.
Micro,	*small.*		Metro,	*a measure.*	
Metallo,	*metal.*		Osteo,	*a bone.*	

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* *Hydrography*, a description of bodies of water, as bays, lakes, &c.:—also, the art of making charts of the sea.

† *Lexigraphy*, the description, i. e. the art of *defining* of, words:—*Logography*, the art of *word writing*, i. e. a kind of printing, in which each type represents a *word*.

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Exercise 714.

Ortho,	*right; correct.*		Ortho,	*right; correct.*	
Urano,*	*the heaven.*		Urano,	*the heaven.*	
Orycto,	*fossil.*	graphy.	Orycto,	*fossil.*	logy.
Organo,	*an organ.*		Ophio,	*a serpent.*	
Panto,	*all.*		Noso,	*a disease.*	
Paleo,	*ancient.*		Paleo,	*ancient.*	

Exercise 715.

Psalmo,	*a psalm.*		Pathe,	*suffering; disease.*	
Pseudo,	*false.*		Pseudo,	*false.*	
Physio,	*nature.*	graphy.	Physio,	*nature.*	logy
Poly,	*many.*		Poly,	*many.*	
Seleno,	*the moon.*		Onto,	*a being; existing substance.*	
Sceno,	*a scene; view.*				

Exercise 716.

Stereo,	*solid.*		Oro,	*a mountain.*	
Sidero,	*iron.*		Sarco,	*flesh.*	
Steno,	*short; concise.*		Necro,	*dead.*	
Scia,	*shadow; sketch.*	graphy.	Manto,	*divination.*	logy.
Strato,	*an army.*		Mineralo,	*a mineral.*	
Testaceo,	*shell.*		Testaceo,	*shell.*	

Exercise 717.

Toreumato,	*sculpture.*		Toxico,	*a poison.*	
Topo,	*a place.*		Vermeo,	*a worm.*	
Typo,	*a type.*		Perisso,	*overmuch.*	
Xylo,	*wood.*	graphy.	Pyreto,	*fire; a burning fever.*	logy
Zoo,	*an animal.*				
Tachy,	*quick; concise.*		Zoo,	*an animal.*	

Exercise 718.

Phyto,	*a plant.*		Phyto,	*a plant.*	
Autobio,	*life of one's self.*		Demono,	*an evil spirit.*	
Chromato,	*a color.*		Archæo,	*ancient.*	
Christiano,	*Christian.*	graphy.	Antho,	*a flower.*	logy
Stegano,	*a cipher or secret character.*		Eucho,	*prayer; supplication.*	

Exercise 719.

Fossilo,	*a fossil.*		Helmintho,	*a worm.*	
Entomo,	*an insect.*	logy.	Dendro,	*a tree.*	logy.
Genea,	*lineage; descent.*		Herpeto.	*a reptile.*	

* Also, *eureno.*

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Areto,	*virtue.*	logy.	Amphibio,	*doubtful.*	logy.
Pyro,	*fire; heat.*		Theo,	*God; divinity.*	
Teleo,	*the end; final.*		Tauto,	*the same.*	

Exercise 720.

Photo,	*light.*	logy.	Phreno,	*the mind.*	logy
Pharmaco,	*a drug; medicine.*		Philo,	*love.*	
Phono,	*sound.*		Phraseo,	*diction; expression.*	
Psycho,	*the soul.*		Termino,	*a term; a name.*	
Terato,	*something wonderful; bombast.*		Pneumato,	*breath; air; a spirit.*	
Phenomeno,	*an appearance.*				

Exercise 721.

Campano,	*a bell.*	logy.	Poly,	*many.*	hedron.
Carpo,	*fruit.*		Dodeca,	*twelve.*	
Ceto,	*a whale.*		Chilia,	*a thousand.*	
Crusta,	*a crust or shell.*		Multi,	*many.*	
Entero,	*the bowels.*		Equi,	*equally.*	librate.
Macro,	*long; tedious.*		Uni,	*one.*	locular,
Meno,	*a month.*		Quinque,	*five.*	
Techno,	*an art.*		Decem,	*ten.*	

Exercise 722.

Magni,	*great; big.*	loquence.	Centi,	*a hundred.*	loquy.
Grandi,	*grand; large.*		Ventri,*	*the belly.*	
Alti,	*lofty.*		Uni,	*one.*	
Stulti,	*foolish.*		Tri,	*three.*	
Soli,	*one; alone.*	loquy.	Quadri,	*four.*	literal
Pauci,	*a few.*		Multi,	*many.*	
Multi,	*many.*		Pluri,	*many.*	

Exercise 723.

Quadri,	*four.*	lateral.	Demono,	*an evil spirit.*	latry.
Equi,	*equal.*		Pyro,	*fire.*	
Uni,	*one.*		Ido,	*an image.*	
Multi,	*many.*		Cosmo,	*the world.*	
Tri,	*three.*	lobate.	Helio,	*the sun.*	later.
Quinque,	*five.*		Helio,	*the sun.*	

Exercise 724.

Biblio,	*a book.*	lite.	Aero,	*the air.*	lite.
Hydro,	*water.*		Chryso,	*gold.*	
Ichthyo,	*a fish.*		Dendro,	*a tree.*	

* "The pretenders to the art of necromancy had a way of uttering sounds, as if they were formed, not by the organs of speech, but deep in the chest, or in the *belly*, and were thence called *ventriloquists*."—*Lowth, on Isaiah.*

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Nemo,	*a wood; a tree.*	lite.	Entomo,	*an insect.*	lite.
Myti,	*a muscle.*		Argil,	*clay.*	
Anthropo,	*man.*		Ornitho,	*a bird.*	

EXERCISE 725.

Mono,	*one; alone.*	logue.	Anemo,	*wind.*	meter.
Deca,	*ten.*		Thermo,	*heat.*	
Photo,	*light.*	meter.	Gaso,	*gas.*	
Harmono,	*concord.*		Echo,	*an echo.*	
Nitro,	*nitre.*		Tribo,	*friction.*	
Aero,	*air.*		Baro,	*weight.*	

EXERCISE 726.

Calori,	*heat.*	meter.	Electro,	*electricity.*	meter
Chrono,	*time.*		Aceto,	*vinegar.*	
Helio,	*the sun.*		Pluvia,	*rain.*	
Panto,	*all.*		Deca,	*ten.*	
Pedo,	*a foot; a pace.*		Hexa,	*six.*	

EXERCISE 727.

Alti,	*high.*	metry.	Micro,	*small; minute.*	metry
Baculo,	*a staff.*		Plani,	*plain.*	
Cranio,	*the skull.*		Stereo,	*solid.*	
Geo,	*the earth.*		Cyclo,	*a cycle, or circle.*	
Horo,	*an hour.*		Hydro,	*water.*	
Hygro,	*moisture.*		Ortho,	*right; correct.*	

EXERCISE 728.

Aero,	*air.*	mancy.	Litho,	*a stone.*	mancy
Aleuro,	*meal.*		Necro,	*the dead.*	
Arith,	*a number.*		Oneiro,	*a dream.*	
Biblio,	*a book.*		Hiero,	*sacred; set apart.*	
Hydro,	*water.*		Gyro,	*a circle; a circuit.*	

EXERCISE 729.

Geo,	*the earth.*	mancy.	Psycho,	*the soul.*	mancy
Coscino,	*a sieve.*		Pyro,	*fire.*	
Chiro,	*the hand.*		Austro,	*the south wind.*	
Ono,	*a name.*		Botano,	*a plant.*	
Ophio,	*a serpent.*		Capno,	*smoke.*	
Ornitho,	*a bird.*		Belo,	*an arrow.*	

EXERCISE 730.

Poly,	*many.*	morphous.	Poly,	*many.*	mathy.
Ophio,	*a serpent.*		Auto,	*self.*	matou.
Iso,	*equal; the same.*		Logo,	*a word.*	machy.
Pseudo,	*false.*		Theo,	*a god.*	
Anthropo,	*man.*		Mono,	*one; single.*	
Auto,	*self.*	math.	Nau.	*a ship.*	

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Exercise 731.

Psycho,	*the soul.*	machy.	Equi,	*equal.*	nox.
Scio,	*a shadow.*		Poly,	*many.*	nesia.
Longi,	*long.*	manous.	Tri,	*three.*	nomial.
Panto,	*all.*	mime.	Quadri,	*four.*	
Aero,	*the air.*	naut.	Mon,	*one.*	
Argo,	*the Argo.**		Poly,	*many.*	

Exercise 732.

Auto,	*self.*	nomy.	Mono,	*one; alone.*	ody
Demo,	*the people.*		Mel,	*honey; sweet.*	
Astro,	*a star.*		Psalm,	*a sacred song.*	
Eco,	*a house; a family.*		Rhaps,†	*a sewing together.*	
Zoo,	*an animal.*		Com,†	*a village.*	edy.
Iso,	*equal.*		Trag,†	*a goat.*	
Deutero,	*the second.*		Pan,	*all; entire.*	orama.

Exercise 733.

Cosm,	*the world.*	orama.	Du,	*two; double.*	plicate.
Aut,	*self.*	opsy.	Tri,	*three.*	ple.
Octon,	*eight.*	ocular.	Anthropo,	*mankind.*	pathy.
Mult,	*many.*		Idio,	*peculiar.*	
Mon,	*one.*	phthong.	Mono,	*one.*	
Tri,	*three.*		Theo,	*God; the deity.*	

Exercise 734.

Armi,	*arms.*	potent.	Penta,	*five.*	phyllous.
Pleni,	*full.*		Blas,	*impious.*	phemy.
Omni,	*all.*		Anthropo,	*a human being.*	phagous
Mono,	*one.*	phyllous.	Ichthyo,	*a fish.*	
Poly,	*many.*		Litho,	*a stone.*	
Hetero,	*opposite; unlike.*		Ophio,	*a serpent.*	

Exercise 735.

Sarco,	*flesh.*	phagous.	Biblio,	*a book.*	polist.
Hippo,	*a horse.*		Pharmaco,	*drug; medicine.*	

* The name of a celebrated ship, in which Jason and his followers sailed in search of the golden fleece.

† *Rhapsody,* (literally, a sewing or patching together of odes or songs,) is used to signify a collection of verses making one piece, but without due or necessary dependence:—*Comedy,* (literally, a village song,) which now signifies a play, or farce, designed to correct, by representing in ludicrous style, the lighter errors of mankind, was so called, because, in ancient Attica, where it arose, plays of this kind,—then little more than loose and irregular songs,—were performed from village to village in the country;—*Tragedy,* (the goat song,) now a sober and dignified representation of great events, terminating usually in a fatal issue, was so named, it is said, because, the reward of those who were victorious in tragic composition, was a goat, which was sacrificed to Bacchus.

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Ovi,	*an egg.*	parous.	Cosmo,	*the world.*	polite
Vermi,	*a worm.*		Metro,	*the mother; chief.*	
Multi,	*many.*		Caco,	*evil.*	phony
Mono,	*one; only.*	polist.	Homo,	*the same; like.*	

Exercise 736.

Tauto,	*the same.*	phony.	Multi,	*many.*	ped
Cyclo,	*the circle.*	pedia.	Centi,	*a hundred.*	
Tri,	*three.*	partite.	Soli,	*one.*	
Multi,	*many.*		Ali,	*a wing.*	
Quadri,	*four.*		Centri,	*the centre.*	petal.
Quadru,	*four.*	ped.	Penta,	*five.*	petalous.

Exercise 737.

Mono,	*one.*	petalous.	Tri,	*three.*	reme.
Plani,	*level; flat.*		Tri,	*three.*	section.
Hydro,	*water.*	phobia.	Vene,	*a vein.*	
Hippo,	*a horse.*	potamus.	Anemo,	*wind.*	scope.
Neo,	*new.*	phyte.	Astro,	*a star.*	
Phyllo,	*a leaf.*	phorous.	Hygro,	*moisture.*	

Exercise 738.

Baro,	*weight.*	scope.	Tele,	*the end; distant.*	ope
Helio,	*the sun.*		Thermo,	*heat.*	
Hydro,	*water.*		Polemo,	*war.*	
Micro,	*little; minute.*		Poly,	*many.*	
Pyro,	*fire.*		Octo,	*eight.*	spermous
Sidero,	*iron.*		Mono,	*one.*	

Exercise 739.

Angio,	*a vase or vessel.*	spermous.	Ogdoa,	*eight.*	stich.
Plani,	*level; plane.*	sphere.	Hexa,	*six.*	
Omni,	*all.*	scious.	Mono,	*one.*	
Multi,	*many.*		Hydro,	*water.*	statics.
Hetero,	*opposite.*	scian.	Aero,	*air.*	static.
Veri,	*truth.*	similitude.	Multi,	*many.*	sonous.

Exercise 740.

Alti,	*high.*	sonous.	Philo,	*love.*	sophy
Armi,	*arms.*		Anthropo,	*mankind.*	
Uni,	*one.*		Pan,	*all.*	
Sol,	*the sun.*	stice.	Theo,	*God.*	
Luni,	*the moon.*		Bary,	*grave; deep.*	tone.
Armi,	*arms.*		Homo,	*the same; like.*	tonous.

Exercise 741.

Mono,	*one.*	tonous.	Orphano,	*an orphan.*	trophy
Mono,	*one.*	theism.	Penta,	*five.*	teuch.
Poly,	*many.*		Hepta,	*seven.*	
Tri,	*three.*		Ceno,	*empty.*	taph.

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Pyro,	*fire.*	technic.	Proto,	*first; original.*	type.
Poly,	*many.*		Arche,	*first; original.*	

EXERCISE 742.

Stereo,	*solid.*	type.	Pharyngo,	*the gullet.*	tomy
Angio,	*a vessel [of the human body.]*		Phlebo,	*a vein.*	
			Broncho,	*the wind-pipe; the larynx.*	
Arterio,	*an artery.*	tomy.			
Neuro,	*a nerve.*		Duum,	*two.*	virate.
Stereo,	*solid.*		Trium,	*three.*	
Zoo,	*an animal.*		Uni,	*one.*	valvular.

EXERCISE 743.

Tri,	*three.*	valvular.	Pisci,	*a fish.*	vorous.
Carni,	*flesh.*	vorous.	Vermi,	*a worm.*	
Grani,	*grain; corn.*		Herbi,	*an herb.*	
Gramini,	*grass.*		Omni,	*all.*	
Ossi,	*bone.*		Equi,	*a horse.*	
Phyti,	*a plant.*		Bacci,	*a berry.*	

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MANUAL,

ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL,

OF

ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION.

By James N. McElligott,

PRINCIPAL OF THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Of the numerous recommendations of the foregoing work, with which the author has been favored, the following, (being all that our limits will allow,) are presented, as showing the views of that class of men, who may be supposed to be best qualified to judge of a performance of this kind.

From the Superintendent of Common Schools for the City and County of New York.

New York, 24th February, 1845.

J. N. McELLIGOTT, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have examined with much attention and high satisfaction, your "Manual of Orthography and Definition," and cordially comply with your request in expressing my estimate of the work. Its *plan* has the merit of novelty, and by its simplicity and natural adaptation to the purposes of both teacher and learner, would seem to be such an one as would develope itself to the experience of a practical man, intent on discovering the best means of imparting knowledge, on this intricate and most difficult subject; and yet I have never seen a work, the *classification* of which appeared to me at once so intelligible and complete

Within the compass of 200 pages you have condensed an amount of critical information upon the philosophy of the English language, which I apprehend is not to be found in any other single volume; and your extended analyses of compound words with their prefixes, suffixes and radicals accurately discriminated; and the synthetical recomposition of this multitudinous variety of words out of their elements, with all their synonymes, contrarieties, ambiguities and arbitrary variations, must have imposed an amount of labour, which none but an amateur in the profession of teaching could have patiently endured. I cannot doubt that your reputation as a philologist will be enhanced by the publication of this work, and I sincerely desire that the just appreciation of your utilitarian labors among the teachers of our common schools may obtain for this excellent Manual a share of patronage, which shall adequately remunerate your toils, and at the same time contribute to the more thorough instruction of the pupils upon subjects which I regard as lying at the foundation of all other scholastic acquirements.

With high respect, I am yours, &c.,

D. MEREDITH REESE,

Supt. of Common Schools for the City and County of New York

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From the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Chancellor of the New-York University.

I have examined with some care the "MANUAL OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION," prepared by Mr. J. N. McElligott, of this city, and take pleasure in commending it to the favorable consideration of the friends of education.

There is a fund of good sense, practical wisdom and useful arrangement in this work, not often combined within the same limits. It will, I am persuaded, greatly facilitate the study of our language; and teachers, as well as learners, will find cause for thankfulness to the meritorious author.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

New York, Mar. 10, 1845.

From the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., President of Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y.

I have examined the recent publication of Mr. McElligott, entitled Analytical Manual, with as much care as my other duties have allowed, and have risen from the examination with the conviction that it is a highly useful book.

The worthy author has given to its preparation much time and labor, and if used on his plan, it will furnish clearer and sounder views of our compound and derivative words than almost any other book I am acquainted with.

I. FERRIS.

New York, March 22, 1845.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

MANUAL OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION. By James N. McElligott.—The author of this book is well known as the able Principal of the Mechanics' Society School in this city. In this Manual he has explained the system which he has employed with such eminent success, rendered it familiar and easy, and made its great advantages apparent, by a series of exercises of a peculiarly instructive character.

The late County Superintendent, our lamented colleague, at the examination of the school in November, 1843, expressed, to our knowledge, a high opinion of the discipline which prevailed, and said that in his whole official experience he had found no teacher of the English language whom he considered superior to Mr. McElligott.

From William Forrest, Esq., Principal of the Collegiate School, N. Y.

New York, March 11, 1845.

To JAS. N. MCELLIGOTT, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—Highly appreciating the importance of a due knowledge of the matters presented in your "ANALYTICAL MANUAL," and persuaded of the superior excellence of the *plan* of instruction, which it unfolds, I not only employ the work myself in the Collegiate School, but, also, cheerfully recommend it to others as a most valuable text-book.

WM. FORREST

From the Baptist Advocate.

MANUAL, ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL, OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION. By James N. McElligott, Principal of the Mechanics' Society's School. New York: Mark H. Newman, 199 Broadway, 1845.—Having been for many years personally acquainted with the author of this book, we were prepared to expect the evidences of sedulous industry, sound judgment, and practical skill which its pages exhibit. In this volume will be found not only the completion of the design aimed at, but most imperfectly reached, in Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, Town's Analysis, and several other works of the kind, but, also, such modifications, additions and im

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provements of the design itself, as cannot fail to render it a far better substitute than any of these, for a knowledge of Greek and Latin in the study of English orthography and definition, and a much more serviceable manual for the teacher in the business of instruction. One of the most valuable additions consists in tracing, in a systematic way, the connexion between the primary and metaphorical meanings of words,—a design hitherto scarcely attempted in school books. The scholar who faithfully studies it, will become critically versed in the formation and comparison of words, and will seldom be in danger of misspelling a derivative, or misunderstanding its proper meaning.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL MANUAL OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION By J. N. McElligott, Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New York. This is a book constructed on a true philosophic basis. The author, in one series of exercises, takes the roots of the English language, and attaches in systematic order the affixes and suffixes, and again, in other series, takes the compound words and plucks off all their borrowed garniture. Now he familiarizes the EYE to the word, and then he tutors the EAR to it. By this chemical process of separation and combination, the true meaning is elicited. Nor is this a mere accidental excellence; on the contrary, a large portion of the volume is devoted to Definitions. The student who takes it as his guide through the great field of words, cannot fail to be thoroughly indoctrinated in the rudimental principles of our common language.

From Rev. Joseph McKee, Resident Teacher of English and Classical Literature, at Madame Chegary's School, New York.

I do most heartily add my testimonial to those already given in favor of "The Manual of Orthography and Definition," a work which combines the rare excellencies of the strictest philosophical analysis with great practical utility as a school book. It meets a want long felt in the business of the school-room, and in the hands of an intelligent and judicious teacher, it will do more towards drilling a class in a thorough understanding, and a nice discrimination of the use and value of words as the instruments of thought, than any other book I have ever read or used for that purpose. The importance of this branch of Academic study is too much overlooked: utterly so. And hence the failure in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of science, results more frequently than is generally supposed, from an imperfect early training of the young mind in the right use and powers of words. This book is admirably adapted, in my opinion, to correct this evil. And it is my sincere wish, that the toil, skill, and philosophic labor of the ingenious author, may meet their full reward.

JOSEPH McKEE.

From Messrs. Hubbs and Clarke, Principals of Collegiate and Commercial School.

New York, April 28, 1845.

After a somewhat careful examination of Mr. McElligott's "*Analytical Manual*," we are convinced of its surpassing excellence as a means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English language. By its beautiful and perfect system of analyzation and instruction, it teaches the *derivation, orthography*, and even *signification* of words in a shorter time and more pleasing manner than the usual methods of arbitrary spelling and defining *can admit* of, by any possibility of application.

We have introduced the work into our own School, and we cordially commend it to the notice of Instructors generally, as a book eminently fitted to form the *basis* of a thorough English education.

ISAAC G. HUBBS.
GEORGE W. CLARKE.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. Patterson, Principal of Public School No. 3, and Associate Principal of the Male Normal School.

The "Manual of Orthography and Definition" by Mr. McElligott, Principal of the Mechanics' Society School of this city, is a work of singular merit. It exhibits in tabular forms the radical words of the language, with their meanings and the modifications they undergo in import and form, by the various prefixes and suffixes with which they are usually compounded. The constant practice of thus analyzing words and deducing their signification, is an excellent exercise for improving the intellectual powers, while at the same time the learner is acquiring an extensive and accurate knowledge of the vocables of the language. It is earnestly hoped that the use of this work will henceforth entirely supersede the irksome and stultifying plan of acquiring orthography and definitions, by committing to memory columns of words from a dictionary alphabetically arranged.

DAVID PATTERSON

New York, May 9th, 1845.

From Joseph McKeen, Esq., Principal of Public School No. 5, and Associate Principal of the Male Normal School.

I have examined with interest, a work entitled "Manual, Analytical and Synthetical, of Orthography and Definition, by James N. McElligott." It is, in my judgment, an improvement in etymological exposition upon the best works on the subject—both as to the tabular arrangement of analogous words, and as to the manner of teaching by written exercises, and cannot fail to be of great utility to such especially as have not studied the Latin and Greek Classics. After the scholar is made familiar with the meaning of those inseparable particles, usually denominated from their position prefixes and suffixes, it is surprising how an accurate acquaintance with a comparatively few radical words will furnish a key to the literal meaning of a great number of derivatives. This book has an extensive vocabulary of radical words, and the necessary rules for combining them *synthetically*, with those particles and other *addenda*, that enter into the language. Although, from the anomalies of our language, it is difficult, and, perhaps, impossible to give many rules of general application in orthography, yet, even in this particular, Mr. McE. has accomplished so much that his book ought to be used in all schools.

May, 1845. JOSEPH McKEEN.

I concur in the above opinion. LEONARD HAZELTINE,
Pub. Sch. No. 14.

New York, May 12, 1845.

The "Manual of Orthography and Definition," by James N. McElligott, for the use of schools, is, in my opinion, a work of great merit. It embraces a regular course of instruction in orthography and definition, by which the minds of pupils may be successfully disciplined, and a ready, free, and correct use of words acquired. The value of the book will be readily appreciated by every enlightened teacher, who, in the discharge of his duties, has felt the importance of such a work. Long since impressed with the necessity of a suitable work of this kind, I am glad it has fallen into such competent hands. I shall recommend its adoption by the Trustees of this school, and hope soon to see it in all our schools.

S. DURAND,
Principal of Ward School No. 5, 11*th Ward*

To James McElligott, Esq.

..th St

I have examined with some care a work entitled "Analytical Manu McElligott, a manual evincing the learning and research of no ordin

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radical character, in my estimation, makes it a disideratum that cannot be too highly appreciated, and which must secure to it that patronage and support of a discerning public which its talented and industrious author so well and justly merits.

EDWARD McILROY,
Principal of W. School No. 17

New York, June 23, 1845.

I willingly concur in the above recommendation.

JOHN WALSH,
1*st Asst. W. S. No.* 17

I have examined with some attention McElligott's "Analytical Manual," and do not hesitate to pronounce it a work of rare merit. The introduction of this book into our schools will render comparatively simple and easy a branch of study that has required more time and labor than any other in the English language. The resolving of words into their elements, and defining the parts separately—the modification of words by means of prefixes and suffixes, are presented in this work in a more simple and philosophical manner than in any other that has come under my observation—and I have no doubt it will soon be introduced into all our best schools.

JOHN YOUNG,
Prin. of Eng. and Classical Institute, No. 88 4*th St. N. Y.*

Extract from a Report of the Book Committee of the TEACHERS' INSTITUTE of the City and County of New York, and *unanimously* adopted by that body, October, 1845.

The Committee, appointed to examine books published for the use of schools, and to give expression to the sentiments of this body respecting them, respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined a volume recently published, a work of great labor and research, by James N. McElligott, Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New York, and as the book has received their unanimous approval, they submit their judgment respecting it, with the following remarks.

The purpose which it aims to accomplish is to enable scholars, in the course of their early education at school, to acquire a competent knowledge of the words composing the English language; an acquisition of the utmost importance in communicating and receiving knowledge; but one which, if sought in the tedious and repulsive way of studying Dictionaries which is so often adopted in schools, could hardly be attained within the limits of human life. The author of this Manual, with admirable skill, has furnished the means, not only of rendering this acquisition attainable, easy, and attractive, but of bringing it within the compass of a very moderate space of time; for we think that, with this book in his hands, the pupil may acquire all the knowledge which it communicates, without any hindrance to his other studies, within the usual period of a common school education; whereas, the same knowledge obtained by other means would require the additional labor of years.

We would not speak in disparagement of the work of Town, and a few others which have been composed for a similar purpose. We esteem them as useful treatises. But we consider the one before us as far more valuable than any which has heretofore appeared, both in the skilfulness of its arrangement, and in the fulness of its matter. We therefore most earnestly recommend it to the attention of all teachers and parents, as a school-book of inestimable value.

(Signed) WM. BELDEN, *Chairman.*
D. M. REESE.
WM. A. WALKER.
S. R. PHELPS.
JAMES H. PARTRIDGE.
JNO. W. KETCHAM.
SAML. S. ST. JOHN.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mechanics' S. School, New York, Nov. 10th, 1845.

DEAR SIR:

Having attentively perused your "Manual of Orthography and Definition," it is with much pleasure that I express my high opinion of its merits. No other work that I am acquainted with, presents in so systematic and progressive a form the subject which you treat of; and it seems to me, that the attentive study of your book must supersede, in great measure, the necessity of devoting that large amount of time and labor so generally bestowed on the elements of Greek and Latin, in a scholastic course, as it certainly exhibits most luminously and impressively the classical etymologies of our language.

A very slight examination of your work must convince a teacher that the arrangement of the subject could not possibly be improved, and with regard to the practical operation of the whole system of instruction, I do not hesitate to say, from the complete success with which it has been attended in this school, that nothing can be more satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

C. J. CONWAY,
Vice Prin. of Mechanics' S. School

To James N. McElligott, Esq.

MANUAL, ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL, OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION, *by James N. McElligott.* Several works on this subject have been published before this one—all good—all very useful—but none so good as this; which, I think, is about as comprehensive as any of its predecessors, and, at the same time, it has a very great advantage over all of them, in its clearness and simplicity of arrangement, (particularly in its exhibition of the prefixes and suffixes,) which every instructor, and especially every learner, knows so well how to appreciate;—in short, after a deliberate examination, I think it is the best work on the subject of which it treats, that has yet appeared, and I heartily commend it to every instructor. I shall immediately introduce it into my own school, in place of the work which has hitherto been used.

RICHARD CORNELL,
Prin. of the Philological Institute, N. Y

4th Mo. 24th, 1845.

New York, May 21, 1845.

The undersigned having carefully examined McElligott's "Analytical Manual," have no hesitation in pronouncing it a work of rare merit. In simplicity and utility of arrangement, in correctness of statement and definition, in accuracy and completeness of analysis, in congruity as a system, and strict adherence throughout, to the plan of instruction proposed; this work has few, if any superiors in the long list of school-books already before the public

SOLOMON JENNER,
FANNING & CADY,
GEO. A. ROGERS,
Prin. St. Luke's School
JOSEPH GREENE, A.M.,
Eng. and Classical Teach
THOS. D. CAMP,
18th St. Seminary, 169 18th St

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have room for the names only of the following gentlemen—all instructors of high standing,—who, with many others, have examined and recommended this work.

REV. JOHN J. OWEN,	Principal of	Cornelius Institute.
REV. J. F. MESSENGER,	"	" Classical School (Brooklyn)
MILTON C. TRACY,	"	" Mech. Inst. School.
M. J. O'DONNELL,	"	" Public School No. 11.
THOMAS FOULKE,	"	" Ward School No 1.
WM. A. TAYLOR, (formerly)	"	" All Saints' School.
R. LOCKWOOD,	"	" Classical School, Broadway
G. S. BROWNE,	"	" New England Institute.
CHAS. WM. NICHOLS,	"	" City Institute.
E. H. JENNY,	"	" Classical School, East Broadway
AARON RAND,	"	" Classical School, Pearl St.
JAMES G. RUSSELL,	"	" Col. & Com. School (Brooklyn)
HENRY SWORDS,	"	" English Academy, 6th Avenue.
BENJ. FOWLER,	"	" Select School, Bedford St.

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